Thursday,
23rd August, 1956

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## VOLUME VI, 1956

*(13th August to 8th September, 1956*

सत्यमेव जयते

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## THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

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# LOK SABHA

*Thursday, 23rd August, 1956.*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Indian Nationals in Goa

*1301. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who have been expelled by the Portuguese authorities from Goa up to the 30th June, 1956;

(b) the number of those who are still there; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the value of property which the Indian Nationals so far expelled have left there?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Government do not have exact information about the number of Indian nationals expelled by the Portuguese authorities in Goa. In the months of July and August, 1954 a large number of Indians estimated at about 7,000 were expelled following repressive measures taken by the Portuguese authorities against Indians. Most of the Indians expelled from Goa were labour working in the mines in Goa.

(b) The number of Indians still in the Portuguese possessions is estimated at over 20,000. Exact figures are not available as there is no system of registration of Indians in Goa.

(c) No, nor is it possible for Government to do so.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any of the expelled Indian nationals have sought the aid of Government, financial or otherwise, to settle in India; and, if so, what steps Government have taken in that regard?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** Government have not given any aid, but philanthropic institutions have given some assistance.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the Government of India have received any claims from the dispelled Indian nationals and, if so, whether any valuation has been made of the properties left behind by the expelled Indian nationals?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** It is difficult to make any assessment of the value of the property left by Indian nationals expelled by the Portuguese, because they have not submitted any claims and no claims have been registered.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the Government of India are aware of any steps having been taken by the Portuguese Government to look after the property of Indian nationals who have been expelled from Goa?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I do not know. Most of these people were workers there, workers in the mines, and I doubt if they had any property there—may be a few individuals had. Anyhow, no such case to my knowledge has come before us.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** What is the exact scope of work of the Egyptian Representative who is looking after our interests in Goa? Does it cover this also where he is expected to gather information about the condition of Indian nationals there?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** When a country represents another country, their business is to look after the national interests of that country. They function as a neutral country. They are not concerned with the quarrels between the two countries, but they look after the interests of the nationals in that country whatever may come in that scope. Naturally it is a somewhat limited scope, because they merely report some things or they convey a message or a protest from us to the other Government.

But, as I mentioned to the House previously a representative of the Egyptian Embassy went to Goa some time back, a month back, and reported about the conditions, chiefly, of Indians in prison there, and we are grateful to the Egyptian Government for that work. After that he has not gone there and there have been some difficulties about this matter. The Portuguese

Government have claimed certain special privileges for the Brazilian Government which represents their interests, in regard to having a Consulate in Bombay, etc., that is the Brazilian Consulate, to represent Portuguese interests. Now, the Brazilian Embassy or the Brazilian Consul can go anywhere he likes in India, can go to Bombay. But we have not agreed to the old Portuguese Consulate in Bombay being handed over to the Brazilian Embassy. And because of that the Portuguese Government have not been very co-operative, I may say so, in regard to the country representing us. It is not that there have been any final decisions or there have been obstructions, but there has been just a lack of co-operation in these matters.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It has been said that so far over seven thousand workers have been expelled out of Goa and about twenty thousand still remain there. May I know whether Government propose to take any other suitable step by which the workers there may feel secure and be able to stick to their posts or by which the Portuguese Government may be stopped from expelling the other workers who are still there?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member should distinguish between the cases of labour which has gone there to work. It went there to work in the Railways and mines. In regard to that, it is up to the labour; we cannot force them out or in. And the Portuguese Government can, of course, make it difficult for them to continue. Presumably, it is to the advantage of the Portuguese Government that many of these persons are working there; otherwise they would not find such a large number. We can take up individual cases where we feel that an Indian national has been ill-treated. But otherwise it is a matter between the worker and his employer.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Now that it is undoubtedly established that the Portuguese Government will not give any assistance to the Egyptian people who go to find out the conditions of Indians there, may I know whether the Government of India is seeking other sources for getting a correct estimation of the conditions of our people in Goa?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** What I have just stated is that certain normal facilities are not offered, and the matter continues to be in correspondence. I do not know what other sources the hon. Member might have in mind. We appointed a government to represent our interests.

### Swimming Pool Reactor

*1302. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Swimming Pool Reactor in Bombay; and

(b) the amount of money spent on it so far?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The Swimming Pool Reactor went into operation, or to use the technical phrase, became 'critical' on 4th August, 1956.

(b) The total expenditure is estimated at approximately Rs. 26 lakhs excluding the cost of fuel elements which have been obtained on hire from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the Canadian Government gave any help in the construction of this reactor and, if so, what was the approximate value of the aid given by the Canadian Government?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir, the Canadian Government has nothing to do with this reactor. They have offered another, and a bigger reactor which is being built there. That is a separate thing. It is a much bigger reactor in which India and Canada are co-operating to build it up near Bombay.

**Shri Kasliwal:** I believe that this reactor will soon be engaged in the manufacture or production of isotopes. May I know in which industry these isotopes will be used?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Isotopes are principally used for medical purposes at the present moment, for some other purposes too but principally medical.

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह** : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि एटोमिक रिएक्टर से पैदा होने वाले वेस्ट मैटर को डम्प करने (फेंकने) के वास्ते सरकार ने कोई ऐसा स्थान नियुक्त किया है जिस से किसी को हानि नहीं पहुंचे ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू** : शायद यह सवाल हमारे यहां तो अभी उठता नहीं है, या बहुत ही कम उठता है । यह सवाल जहां बड़े पैमाने पर यह बातें हो रही हैं वहां के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है लेकिन हमारे यहां तो केवल आइसोटोप्स वगैरह बनाने का काम होता है और उसमें यह सवाल उठता नहीं है ।

### Gandhiji's Writings, Speeches and Letters

*1303. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the progress made by the Committee, appointed by Government for bringing out a complete edition of Gandhiji's Writings, Speeches and Letters?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The work of bringing out a complete edition of Gandhiji's writings and speeches is being done, under the guidance of an Advisory Board, by editors specially appointed for this purpose. The editors have already started collecting and editing material for speeches and letters and for the first few volumes of the writings. The general outline of the scheme is given in the Press Note which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 1].

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know whether a cheap edition of Gandhiji's biography by Pyarelal, of which each volume costs Rs. 20, will be published and made available to ordinary people who can afford to buy it.

**Dr. Keskar:** The biography by Shri Pyarelal is not at all being published by Government. Government have nothing to do with it. It is being done by the Navjeevan Trust of Ahmedabad. That is an interesting suggestion which no doubt should be considered by the Trust and not by us.

**Shri Dabhi:** May we take it that the books which will be published will be made available at a comparatively cheap price?

**Dr. Keskar:** Yes, As far as Government are concerned—it is not given here in the Press Note —we are going to publish two different types of editions, one a library edition and another a popular edition which would be practically near the cost price.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : यह जो सारा साहित्य प्रकाशित हो रहा है यह क्या सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित हो रहा है या हिन्दी और अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में भी होगा ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Urdu.

**डा० केसकर** : जो प्रेस नोट सभा की मेज पर रखा गया है उसमें इस बात को तफसील से बताया गया है कि यह तीन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हो रहा है । गांधी जी ने जो कुछ किसी भी भाषा में लिखा था वह उसी भाषा में प्रकाशित हो रहा है । इसके अलावा उनकी जितनी सारी राइटिंग्ज (लेख) हैं वह अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और गुजराती इन तीन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होगी ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the statement it is said: "At its first meeting in New Delhi earlier this week the Board adopted a general scheme of work." May I know what that general scheme of work is which the Board has adopted?

**Dr. Keskar:** The Board has decided that the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi will be brought out in a uniform chronological series comprising about 30 to 40 volumes of about 400 pages each. Efforts will be made to bring out the first volume in 1957. It will be published in three separate series: (1) published and unpublished writings of Mahatma Gandhi, (2) speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, and (3) letters of Mahatma Gandhi.

### मधु-मक्खी-पालन

*१३०४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि अखिल-भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न उद्योगों के विकास के लिए चौदह करोड़ रुपयों की जो धन-राशि स्वीकृत की गयी है, उस में से एक करोड़ पैंतालीस लाख रुपये मधु-मक्खी-पालन के लिये निश्चित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस धन-राशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस राशि के उपयोग से इस व्यवसाय में कितना विकास हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

**उत्पादन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री रा० गि० दुबे)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) १ करोड़ ४५ लाख रुपये में से १ करोड़ २८ लाख २६ हजार रुपया खर्च की अलग अलग मदों के वास्ते हैं, जैसे कि जरूरी संस्थाओं की स्थापना, शहद की मक्खी पालने वालों को पहिले से अच्छा साजो सामान बांटना, बिक्री, सिलाई तथा अनुसंधान इत्यादि पर खर्च करने के लिये तथा १७ लाख रुपये काम चलाऊ पूंजी के लिये कर्जे के रूप में होंगे ।

(ग) आशा की जाती है कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के समय में इस रकम के खर्च होने के फलस्वरूप आगे काम करने के लिये प्रभावशाली संस्था की नीव पड़ने के अलावा ११६.५ लाख पौंड शहद पैदा

होगा, जिसका मूल्य २ करोड़ ३६ लाख रुपया होगा, और करीब ८० हज़ार लोगों को रोज़गार मिलेगा ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : अभी बताया गया कि जो योजना यह चालू की जा रही है उससे करीब ढाई करोड़ रुपये का शहद प्राप्त होगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये किन किन बातों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है और क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि नये ढंग के छत्तों से जो शहद प्राप्त हो रहा है वह पुराने शहद से बहुत ज्यादा महंगा पड़ रहा है ?

**श्री रा० गि० दुबे** : माननीय सदस्य ने जो उत्पादन मूल्य के बारे में सवाल उठाया है वह अहम है लेकिन उनको यह जानना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट की योजना डेवलपमेंट (विकास) नेचर की है और शुरू शुरू में प्राफिट (लाभ) की दृष्टि उसमें नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी आप देखेंगे कि उस शहद की कीमत २ करोड़, ३६ लाख रुपये होगी और इसलिये लाभ की दृष्टि से भी अगर देखा जाय तो यह योजना बुरी नहीं मानी जा सकती ।

**Shri Heda**: The All-Inda Bee Keepers' Association has made a complaint that moneys are generally sanctioned, budgets are made but moneys are not spent. May I know what was the amount allotted to this particular object during the last three years and how much money was spent?

**Shri R.G. Dubey**: I may point out that this is not principally the concern of the Government of India. Either the State Governments or the Khadi and Village Industries Board in the State should submit the schemes in this respect and unless the schemes are submitted by them we will not be in a position to take any action *suo moto.* To the registered institutions in the various States we have paid the following amounts during the last three years by way of grants and loans:

| Year | Grant | Loan |
|---|---|---|
| 1953-54 | 1,10,842 | 25,000 |
| 1954-55 | 2.05,970 | 5,000 |
| 1955-56 | 4.36,316 | 1,01,500 |

**Shri Heda**: What was the expenditure?

## Village Leather Industry

*1305. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions put forward to sanction grants and loans to States for the development of village leather industry; and

(b) whether the States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal were given any grant or loan for the purpose during 1955-56?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey)**: (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 2].

(b) No village leather industry scheme was received from the Governments of Assam and Orissa during 1955-56. A scheme was, however, received from the Government of West Bengal, which was returned to that Government for revision, as it was found lacking in certain respects. The State Government did not submit the scheme.

**Shri S. C. Samanta**: Is it not a fact that there is a great concentration of leather units in Calcutta and Agra, and May I know whether Government is going to pay special attention to these units?

**Shri R. G. Dubey**: As I explained just now, principally it is for the State Governments to submit the schemes and then the Central Government never fails to offer the assistance. Regarding Calcutta and Agra, if the schemes are forwarded then certainly we will look into them. I would like to point out another thing to the hon. Member. Though we have not disbursed any amounts through the State Governments, through recognised institutions we have disbursed amounts in these States.

**Shri Thimmaiah**: May I know the procedure for giving financial help to the co-operative societies connected with the development of the leather industry and whether any concession is also given to the co-operative societies connected with the leather industry organised by Harijans?

**Shri R. G. Dubey**: I think some days back this question was put. There is no special concession as such to them, but there are a number of concessions for the development of this industry, and naturally the leather industry being particularly within the realm of the Harijan community, they do derive the maximum benefit.

**Shri Jangde**: May I know whether any demarcation between the large-scale and village-scale leather industry has been made and whether any restrictions have been imposed on the large-scale industries to give impetus to the village-level workers?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** I may point out that the Khadi Board have recommended that the capacity of the mechanised units should be maintained at the 1954 level, and Government have accepted this recommendation, and we have not yet given any permission to them to expand their capacity of production.

**Shri N. B. Choudhury:** May I know the nature of the scheme submitted by the West Bengal Government?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** That is not available with us. That has been referred back to the West Bengal Government by the Khadi Board, without our knowledge.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know whether the State Governments will have to send the plans to the Centre and then only they will be accepted? If, in spite of the representation made by the people who are engaged in the leather industry, the State Government do not recommend schemes for expansion, then, what is the remedy?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** I would like to explain the point in a little greater detail, in view of the fact that so many hon. Members have evinced a keen interest in this subject.

The main responsibility for the fostering of these industries rests on the shoulders of the State Governments. So far as the Central Government are concerned, we are prepared to consider schemes sent up by them and to the boards concerned and give financial assistance. We have no executive agency; we have no administrative department to keep track of all the details of the working of these schemes or the preparation of these schemes etc.

So, the limitations and the scope within which the Central Government are functioning should, I venture to suggest, be understood by hon. Members. So far as the Central Government and the boards are concerned, we are willing to consider as many schemes as the State Governments put forward or send in regard to these industries, and give the maximum financial assistance possible.

**Shri B. S Murthy:** Arising out of the answer given by the Minister, may I know what steps are being taken to persuade the State Governments to come to the rescue of the village workers, at any rate, the leather workers, in case they are apathetic?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We are constantly in touch with the Governments. Recently, in the month of June, we had a conference of the Ministers of all the State Governments and we went into this question thoroughly. We came to certain conclusions regarding the preparation of schemes, the processing of schemes, the pattern of financial assistance, the stages in which sanctions have to be received etc. And we are trying to do our very best in order to help the State Governments regarding this matter.

**Shri Kasliwal:** At the last session of the ECAFE it was decided that the working party of ECAFE would undertake a study of the village leather industry in this country. May I know whether Government have any information whether the working party has started functioning or not?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** I think this matter should be referred to the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

## By-products of Salt

*1307. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Production** to pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of by-products of salt produced in the Government factories as also by private manufacturers; and

(b) the use to which they are put and the position with regard to their conservation?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** (a) A statement indicating the quantities of by-products recovered during 1955-56 salt manufacturing season is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 3].

(b) The by-products are used in various industries such as Textile, cement, chemical, paper and in the manufacture of fertilizers.

It is not clear as to what the hon. Member means when he refers to conservation of these by-products.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Are Government aware of the opinion held in responsible and competent quarters that much of these by-products are allowed to go waste in the public sector, and it is only the private sector that applies these for industrial purposes?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Government are aware of it, and that is why Government have already taken certain measures for the conservation as well as development of by-products, in the private as well as in the public sectors.

## Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Displaced Persons' Colonies

*1311. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for setting up small scale and cottage industries in various displaced persons townships and colonies;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up small/cottage industries in refugee townships/colonies for providing gainful employment to displaced persons. A provision of Rs. 372 lakhs has been made for this purpose during the Second Plan Period. The pattern of financial assistance to be given in such cases is expected to be finalised shortly. Meanwhile, four schemes have been sanctioned for the Western Region and about a dozen for the Eastern Region.

**Shri Gidwani :** May I know what these industries are and where they are located?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** As for the industries sanctioned in the western region, three of them are located at Hastinapur, and one at Pimpri near Poona. In the eastern region, ten have been sanctioned for West Bengal and one for Assam.

**Shri Gidwani:** When will the industries in the other camps be started?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have stated that the pattern that we want to follow is being finalised. When schemes are received, they are given proper and expeditious attention.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next question. Q. No. 1312.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** : May I request that Q. No. 1316 also may be taken up? Both of them may be answered together.

**Shri Heda** : They are quite different.

**Shri Matthen** : Q. No. 1324 also may be answered along with us.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** : They are separate. One of them relates to expansion, and the other relates to planning.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** : Q. No. 1316 may be answered along with No. 1312.

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Redday)** : Q. No. 1312 has been given notice of in English, while Q. No. 1316 has been given notice of in Hindi. The Hindi answers will be given by my colleague the Parliamentary Secretary. Should Q. No. 1316 also be answered now?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

## Hindustan Shipyard

***1312. Shri M. R. Krishna :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Training Centre under the management of the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizagapatam has started;

(b) the number of students undergoing training in this Centre; and

(c) whether there is any plan for its expansion?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) to (c). The Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Ltd., Visakhapatnam, has at present no industrial Training Centre as such under its management. It has only some facilities for training welders and draughtsmen and it organises evening lectures for apprentices in different trades. The Shipyard has also now prepared a scheme for setting up a Training School at the Shipyard for training skilled workers to meet the immediate needs of the existing shipyard and also a part of the needs of the Second Shipyard to be established. This scheme is expected to start functioning in December this year.

## हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड

***१३१६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड को बढ़ाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस योजना पर कितना व्यय करना चाहती है ?

**उत्पादन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री रा० गि० दुबे)** : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के विकास के लिये पहिले से ही अनुमानत: १९६ लाख रुपये की रकम मंजूर कर दी है, जिस पर इस समय अमल भी हो रहा है । दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर इस प्रोग्राम के दूसरे भाग के लिये १०० लाख रु० की रकम रखी गई है और इसके अलावा सरकार ने विशाखापटनम् में लग-भग २१५ लाख रु० के खर्चे से एक ड्राय-डोक बनवाने को भी सिद्धान्त रूप में मान लिया है ।

**Some hon. Members:** May we request that the answer to Q. No. 1316 may be read out in English also?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Yes, I shall read out the English answer now.

(a) and (b). Government have already sanctioned a development programme for the shipyard at an estimated cost of Rs. 196 lakhs which is at present being implemented. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the second phase of development, and in addition Government have also approved in principle the construction of a dry dock at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 215 lakhs.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know whether the course started in this institute will be of a general nature or will pertain only to the shipbuilding industry? May I also know whether this centre will be directly under the Ministry of Production or under the State Education Department?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The training centre proposed to be started will confine itself to training of persons to be employed in the shipbuilding industry only. It is not a general training centre.

Secondly, this training school will be under the control of the Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Ltd., which is under the Ministry of Production.

### Coffee Cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1313. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to depute an officer on special duty and also an officer of the research department to make a survey in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to explore the possibility of coffee cultivation there;

(b) if so, the names of these officers and their special knowledge in coffee cultivation;

(c) when it will be possible for them to submit their report; and

(d) the likely expenditure on this deputation?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Shri S. Sundaram, Officer on Special Duty, Development of Coffee, for the last two years. He has over 20 years experience in plant breeding and agronomy work, of which 5 years were specially on coffee when he was Superintendent and Agronomist at the Coffee Research Station of the Coffee Board.

(ii) Dr. N. G. Chokkanna, Head of Chemistry Section, Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur, under the Coffee Board. He has been working on coffee for the past 19 years.

(c) About the end of December, 1956.

(d) Approximately Rs. 4,000/-.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know what prompted Government to take this action of surveying possibilities of coffee cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** These two officers will go there. Also the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has appointed an officer on special duty to survey how much land could be brought under coffee cultivation.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** I was asking what prompted Government to take up this work.

**Shri M. M. Shah:** Because it is a part of this country and we want to develop every area, to whatever extent we can.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know what these two officers will do there? Do they start some plantations there?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** They will do what every expert does. They will go, survey and find the soil, find out what is the structure of the soil, whether it is suitable for coffee cultivation or not, what will be the cost of production, how much could be produced and all that.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a facts that coffee grows wild in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** No, it is not a wild plant as such. Some wild plants of similar type to coffee might be growing somewhere.

**Shri Heda:** In view of the fact that we have got large areas where coffee can be planted, for example, in Malnad and parts of Travancore-Cochin, do Government feel that they have explored these areas further, before going to other areas where the possibility of growing coffee is not so close?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** The hon. Member will be glad to know that the coffee development scheme in the Second Five Year Plan is very extensive. We intend to bring 23,700 new acres of land under cultivation of coffee at an expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores. Also, intensive cultivation in Malnad, and other areas of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg is to be undertaken, covering 1,40,000 acres. All this and much more is to be done in order to develop this particular industry.

### Linoleum Exports

*1319. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Burma has rejected India's tender for the supply of linoleum; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that the quality of the Indian products was found unacceptable.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May I know whether so far as quality was concerned, the specifications were given by the Burmese Government, and India's tender was the lowest?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have no details about the particular tender. But generally so far as our linoleum is concerned, its quality is satisfactory, but the Burmese Government thought it unsatisfactory.

They were free not to take it.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May I know whether Government have any information as to from which country linoleum is now being imported by Burma?

**Shri Karmarkar:** From some other countries. I should like notice to say which are the countries.

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह :** क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि क्या लिनोलियम हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बनता ?

**श्री करमरकर :** जी हां, हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा भी होता है, खर्च भी होता है और ठीक भी होता है ।

## Standardisation of Machinery for River Valley Projects

*1322. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been made to use only some standard type of machineries in all the River Valley Projects;

(b) if so, the agency that would try to implement this policy of Government; and

(c) whether all the State Governments and River Valley Projects concerned have agreed to this proposal?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (c). The recommendations of the Standing Committee in regard to the makes of equipment and machinery to be standardised for use on river valley projects have been referred to the Members of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers for ratification.

(b) The final decision will be implemented by the State Governments/authorities who are in administrative charge of the execution of the projects.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** May I know whether it is a fact that want of standardisation of plant has also been due to lack of bulk purchases? If so, do Government propose to make annual grants for such purpose?

**Shri Hathi:** Actually, the making of grants for purchases rests with the State Governments and the project authorities concerned. But Government would naturally favour that bulk purchases should be made wherever possible.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** May I know whether the Construction and Plant and Machinery Committee has recommended that multi-shift working should be adopted and whether any favourable decision has been taken on that? If so, will extra payment be made to the project staff?

**Shri Hathi:** That is one of the recommendations which is under consideration.

## Tea

*1323. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total per pound incidence of the various taxes at present levied on tea, and how far such incidence differs from State to State in India;

(b) how far such incidence is different from that of Ceylon; and

(c) whether any proposal to condense the various taxes on tea in India into a single or consolidated tax is under consideration?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 4].

(c) No, Sir.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know if the incidence of taxation has affected common tea packing, and if so, whether Government have any plan on this?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** Government have no information that it has affected it adversely.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Is it under consideration of Government to have some sort of a sliding scale based on the price obtaining in Ceylon sometime ago?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** Actually, the present export duty is already on a sliding scale. For the information of the Member I may point out that for the tea which sells below Rs. 2-8 per lb., it is 4 annas per lb; for tea which sells at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 it is 6 annas per lb.; for tea which sells at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-12, it is 10 annas per lb.; and for tea which costs above Rs. 4-12, it is 12 annas per lb.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Is it a fact that common tea prices are at less than Rs. 1-12 and now they are lumped together at the present valuation on a scale which is for higher priced tea, and therefore, common tea is suffering? If so, will Government consider fixing a lower criterion for common tea.

**Shri M. M. Shah:** This lower slab includes common tea and dust tea and there does not seem to be any reason for thinking that the apprehensions which the hon. Member has mentioned are borne out by facts.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** It is a fact that the competitive price per lb. of common tea of India has been very much affected because of the provincial taxes which have been enforced? If so, are Government considering bringing all these taxes together so that the competitive power of different teas in different areas might be the same?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** In the statement already given, the competitive structure is given, mentioning the total taxes. But there were two taxes which were recently imposed, one by the Government of West Bengal and the other by the Government of Assam. It was represented to the Government of India that this might affect the price of tea. That is why the Ministry has written already to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I am glad to inform the House that he has assured us that if at any time this taxation which is one anna per lb. is going to adversely affect the tea industry, they will reconsider the position. The same is the assurance received from the Assam Government.

### Engines and Boilers for Ships

*1324. **Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for the manufacture of engines and boilers for ships during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether there was a conference in Vizagapatam in March, 1948 to consider the manufacture of engines and boilers and what has been done in this connection since then; and

(c) whether the foreign ship-building yards in Britain, Germany, Japan etc. are undertaking for India the manufacture of engines and boilers also?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Government are considering a scheme for setting up a factory for the manufacture of engines for ships during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) It is understood that M/s. Scindias, who were the previous owners of the Shipyard at Vizag, held a conference with the representatives of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners in 1948 regarding the manufacture of engines and boilers in India. Government, however, have no detailed information on this.

(c) No — The Hindustan Shipyard is at present importing engines and boilers it requires from the manufacturers direct, and not from foreign ship-building yards who undertake the manufacture of engines and boilers usually under licence from the manufacturers who hold patent rights.

**Shri Matthen:** Have they included the manufacture of propelling machinery along with engines?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that question at present. I have to look into the proposed scheme. But in addition to marine engines, it is proposed to manufacture certain other diesel engines in order to make the whole scheme an economic one.

**Shri Matthen:** Have they any idea of manufacturing propelling machinery other than engines?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have already answered that I am not in a position to say now whether it is included or not.

**Shri Velayudhan:** What are the main engines and machinery required for the manufacture of ships in India and have we got any factory for producing them?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We have no factory for manufacturing marine engines. That is the answer given. With regard to other items — there are so many items, hundreds of them to complete a ship — if the hon. Member gives notice of a specific question, I will be able to answer.

**Shri Matthen:** When does the hon. Minister expect this plan for the manufacture of diesel engines will be actually functioning for the Hindustan Shipyard to use them for ship-building?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am sorry I cannot give information regarding these detailed aspects at the present stage. The whole matter is in the planning stage and we have not yet taken a firm decision. Therefore, it is too premature to give an answer.

### Bermo Collieries

*1325. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the year 1955-56 to ensure adequate supply of water to the workers at Bermo Collieries; and

(b) the present rate of supply per day ?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey)** : (a) Steps have been taken to draw up a comprehensive scheme for providing adequate supply of water to the workers in State Collieries including the Bermo Collieries and the services of an experienced water supply engineer are being obtained from the Bombay Municipality for the purpose.

So far as the Bermo Collieries are concerned, arrangements have been made for the filteration and cholorination of the available supply of water to the workers.

(b) About two million gallons per day.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : May I know what the estimated expenditure during the current year is likely to be and whether any amount is being drawn for this purpose from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund ?

**Shri R. G. Dubey** : Yes Sir, I would give some idea about expenditure. There are different places where the water-supply schemes are proposed to be undertaken and the estimated cost is Rs. 17,12,172 and the amount to be spent upto 1955-56 is Rs. 2,08,000 and for 1956-57, Rs. 3,50,000 and like that.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : May I know if Government are taking into consideration the development of mines and the consequent increase in the strength of the workers while drawing up plans for increasing the water-supply ?

**Shri R. G. Dubey**: I could not follow, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker** : Development of mines and provision for water-supply........

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Development of mines will increase the strength of the workers. Therefore, I want to know whether this increased strength is being taken into consideration for augmenting the supply of water there.

**Shri R. G. Dubey** : I think, as the services of expert engineers are being obtained, this aspect of the question will also be examined.

### Ambar Charkha

*1327. **Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 905 on the 9th August, 1954, and state the steps taken to remove the incompatibility in encouraging the Ambar Charkha and the powerloom at one and the same time as pointed out by Shri Vinobajee ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy)** : Government do not consider that there is incompatibility in encouraging Ambar Charkha and power looms at one and the same time. This would depend on a number of other factors. Government are giving every encouragement to handloom weaving and, more especially to Ambar hand-spun yarn. In view, however, of the estimated large-scale additional demand for cloth during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, other arrangements are also necessary to avoid the risk of shortage. Only a limited number of powerlooms have been agreed to. None of these is likely to replace existing hand-looms.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: May I know whether the Khadi Board was consulted before issuing licences to powerlooms ?

**Shri K. C. Reddy** : We are in continuous touch and consultation with the Khadi Board regarding the development of khadi and more particularly the Ambar Charkha programme.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** : My question is this..........

**Mr. Speaker** : The hon. Member wanted to know whether the Khadi Board was consulted in the matter of establishing powerlooms.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** : Before giving licences.

**Shri K. C. Reddy** : The Khadi Board is concerned with the production of khadi and handlooms for weaving khadi yarn. With regard to powerlooms, I do not know whether they have been consulted.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** : May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation that due to the pressure brought to bear upon the Centre by the State Governments that these powerlooms are very often being given licences ?

**Shri K. C. Reddy** : I have not intimate knowledge of this subject, about the introduction of powerlooms in the country, which is within the purview of my colleague the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry. But, so far as I am aware there has not been any kind of pressure of the kind to which my hon. friend has referred.

**Mr. Speaker** : I understand that in Australia without any notice of 10 days, straightway hon. Members ask questions and the Minister must be ready because he deals with the whole subject. I would very much like, as far as possible, all hon. Ministers to be present here, unless they have got other work, during question hour and try to give answers with respect to certain matters which one hon.

Minister may not be able to give. The question of powerloom is intimately conected with handloom. If one is improved at the expense of the other there ought to be some balance. Hon. Members cannot go and ask some other hon. Minister. So, as far as possible, I request every hon. Minister to be present here for the question hour and whatever information they have in their knowledge they may give even though that question does not specifically relate to them.

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** On the Order Paper, there is already a detailed question on the matter and I thought that all these questions will come then.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the number of that question?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** There is a question on textile policy, Question No. 1340.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** It may not be reached.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow the hon. Minister may answer that question.

### Textile Enquiry Committee

*1340. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 21 on the 16th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any dicision on the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, which of their recommendations have been accepted by Government?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the policy statement made in this House on the 20th July, 1956 which explains the decisions of the Government which were arrived at after taking into account also the recommendations made by the Textile Enquiry Committee.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know whether Government propose to take any steps to equalise the prices of Ambar Charkha Khadi and other varieties of cloth?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** That is a suggestion for the consideration of Government.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether the Khadi Board has expressed its disapproval in regard to the licensing of powerlooms and, if so, what action has been taken on their comments?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** The Khadi Board's views are already known to Government and it is true that they have disapproved of this. But Government, on larger considerations of national requirements, both for internal consumption and for export, have come to the dicision which has been announced in the Textile Policy recently placed before the House. According to that, the requirements of the country in the Second Five Year Plan are going to be 8400 million yards of which 1000 million yards are meant for export and 7400 million yards are for internal consumption. Out of this 8400 million yards, the additional production required, according to the present indications are, 1700 million yards. That is the existing production from all the 3 sectors is 6700 million yards. This additional 1700 million yards has been divided and 1000 million yards have been allocated to the handlooms of which 700 million yards will be production from mill yarn on handlooms and 300 million yards will be production by the Ambar Charkha yarn on handlooms. That is how the complete requirements of the Ambar Charkha yarn as envisaged by the Khadi Board have been taken into consideration in the new Textile Policy.

### Survey of Hydro-electric Resources

*1329. **Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 914 on the 9th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission undertook a survey of hydro-electric resources in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the Districts which the Commission surveyed?

**The Deputy-Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Water & Power Commission have completed the preliminary survey of the rivers in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The survey covers all the districts in Uttar Pradesh.

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** May I know if the survey covers Tehri Garhwal?

**Shri Hathi:** I said that it covers all the districts wherever there are major rivers.

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** The two major rivers in Tehri-Garhwal are Ganga and Jumuna. What is the report regarding these two rivers in Tehri-Garhwal?

**Shri Hathi:** It covers the river Ganga, Jamuna, Sone and Betwa.

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Will the report be made available to us regarding Tehri-Garhwal?

**Shri Hathi:** Where a particular major river or big river passes through various

districts, the power potential is to be judged from the water of the river flowing there. It may not be restricted to a particular district, it may be for the whole river.

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** May I have the report regarding the special spot in Tehri-Garhwal whether survey is done of places where it is most useful?

**Shri Hathi:** I can give the hon. Member whatever information she wants in this matter.

## भारत की उत्तरी सीमा

*१३३०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा के कुछ अंश, जो चीन के तिब्बत प्रदेश से मिले हुये हैं, अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अंशों को स्पष्ट एवं अंतिम रूप से निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां)** : (क) तथा (ख). भारत और तिब्बत् के बीच की सीमा ठीक-ठीक तै और ठीक ठीक समझी हुई है, और हमारे नक़शों में साफ़ साफ़ दिखलाई गई है। ज़ाहिर है कि पहाड़ों की ऊंचाई बराबर बनी रहने वाली बरफ़, रास्तों और दूसरी सुविधाओं की कमी की वजह से, कुछ जगहों पर हदबंदी करना नामुमकिन है। आख़िरी सीमा तक जांच की चौकियां बनाने और सीमाई इलाकों में रहने वालों तक हुकूमत के फ़ायदे पहुंचाने के लिये क़दम उठाये जा चुके हैं।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा प्रकाशित नक्शों में हिमालय की सीमा के बहुत से अंश अभी तक अनिश्चित दिखाये गये हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह खास-खास कौन से हिस्से हैं जिनका अभी पूरी तरह से डिमार्केशन नहीं हुआ है ?

**श्री सादत अली खां** : यह मैं अभी नहीं बतला सकता कि वह कौन से हिस्से हैं जिनका डिमार्केशन नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि कुछ हिस्सों का डिमार्केशन नहीं किया गया है इस वजह से तिब्बत के अधिकारी हमारे उन भारतीय नागरिकों को अपनी प्रजा समझते चले आ रहे हैं और उनसे टैक्स वसूल करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से कई तरह की दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही हैं ?

**श्री सादत अली खां** : ऐसी कोई बात हमारे सामने नहीं आयी है।

**Shri Kamath:** Have the Chinese Government fully, finally and without any reservation accepted the Mac Mohon Line as the northern demarcation line, and has that Government withdrawn from circulation some maps which about two years ago were circulating in China, showing certain parts of India as being included in China?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** The only formal claim made by China to our frontier territory is Barahoti. The hon. Member was not present the other day when this question came up. No stretch of this frontier is under Chinese occupation. There have been cases from time to time of people straying across the frontier. But apart from that, there have been no concentrations of Chinese.

**Shri Kamath:** Certain maps were circulating in China two years ago showing certain parts of India as being included in China. Have they been withdrawn or not?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** I would require notice. I will find out if these maps have been withdrawn.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह बात आयी है कि बड़ाहोती के अलावा भी कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं, जैसे कि टिहरी-गढ़वाल में नीलंग का इलाका है, जिनको तिब्बत के अधिकारी अभी तक अपनी सीमा के अन्तर्गत मानते आये हैं और क्या भारत-सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में चीन की सरकार से बात चीत करके आखिरी तौर से फैसला करने का विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री साबत अली खां** : अभी मैंने अर्ज किया कि बड़ाहोती के मुताल्लिक एक फार्मल क्लेम किया गया है और दूसरी जगहों के मुताल्लिक कोई ऐसा मुतालबा नहीं किया गया है ।

### Advertising Agencies

*1331. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Memorandum submitted by the Indian Advertising Agencies seeking certain help and encouragement for the development of their agencies; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have generally accepted the recommendations upon this subject as made in the Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha on 4th May, 1956, and steps have already been taken, where necessary, to implement those recommendations.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** What are the forms in which aid is going to be given to these agencies?

**Dr. Keskar:** The Advertising Agencies are not firms to which grants are given by Government. Business is to be given to Advertising Agencies in this matter as in every other trade in which Government gives business to various commercial concerns. The work and the experience of the firms concerned will be taken into consideration. All these things are being examined. As I said, the main question which the Advertising Agencies had raised was that we should give preference to Indian Agencies and not to foreign agencies, and that is what we are trying to do.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the extent of Indian advertisement run through foreign agencies and Indian agencies?

**Dr. Keskar:** Such an assessment has been done many times, and at present the largest amount of advertisement is in the hands of foreign agencies in the country.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What steps Government have decided to take with regard to giving more advertisements to Indian agencies and not foreign agencies?

**Dr. Keskar:** What I said was regarding advertising business in India, not the advertisement given by Government. As for steps being taken, gradually and, in fact speedily, our advertisements are being given more and more to Indian agencies.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know whether any fixed percentage of commission or profit is there for the Advertising Agencies when Government gives advertisements to these agencies?

**Dr. Keskar:** The criterion is that the agency must be a stable one and must be sufficiently adept in the business of advertising. Anybody who styles a thing and calls it an advertising agency cannot automatically expect Government to give some business to it. We have to see that it is a well-functioning agency, and that is the main criterion.

**Shri Velayudhan:** I wanted to know whether a fixed commission is given to the recognised agencies, and not to unrecognised or stray agencies.

**Dr. Keskar:** I have not understood the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** If advertisements are given through the Advertising Agencies, is there any fixed commission given to them?

**Dr. Keskar:** The commission that Government gives to the Advertising Agencies is decided in consultation with the body of the Advertising Agencies and by agreement. I will not be able to give the exact commission that is given, without reference to my files.

### Panel of Educationists

*1332. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel on education of the Planning Commission has scrutinised the pattern of basic and primary education prevalent in Travancore-Cochin and Madras States;

(b) if so, what pattern has been commended by it;

(c) whether any other pattern was also considered by them;

(d) if so, what are they; and

(e) what is the final dicision taken and recommended?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) These patterns were briefly discussed but not scrutinised in detail.

(b) No definite recommendations were made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bombay pattern was also discussed.

(e) No final decisions were taken.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** : Is it not a fact that the modified system of elementary education of Madras was examined by the Parulekar Committee and if so, were their recommendations also considered ?

**Shri S. N. Mishra** : That scheme of Madras was indeed by the Parulekar Committee, but the scheme was given up finally.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** : The First Five Year Plan is over and we are going to the Second Five Year Plan. May I know the basis given to the State Governments for pursuing a basic system of education?

**Shri S. N. Mishra** : That is indeed a far cry from this question. It relates to the basic system, not to the shift system.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** : My contention is that Government have not as yet settled the basic system of primary education. May I know when it will be settled as the State Governments are wishing primary education to be made compulsory ?

**Shri S. N. Mishra** : This question should be appropriately addressed to the Minister of Education, and I think such occasions have already arisen in the past when discussions on the subject have taken place.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Planning Commission take an early decision so that the Education Ministry may take the matter up quickly?

**Shri S. N. Mishra** : The comprehensive recommendations of the Planning Commission are contained in the Second Five Year Plan, and I think the hon. Member will take the trouble of reading it.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

### Kosi Project

S.N.Q. No. 12. **Shri L. N. Mishra** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the *Hindustan Times* of 31st July 1956 about Kosi Project and the views, expressed by Sir Claude Inglis against the soundness of the Kosi Project Scheme;

(b) if so, the main points made by the said U.K. expert against the scheme;

(c) whether the present scheme to control the Kosi was examined by any Board of Indian and foreign engineers before the scheme was approved by Government;

(d) if so, their names and the opinion they gave about this scheme; and

(e) whether Government propose to modify the scheme in the light of Sir Claude Inglis' views?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi)** : If you so desire, I can read the statement giving the requisite information. It is not a long statement—just about a page and a half.

**Mr. Speaker** : All right. He may read it.

**Shri Hathi** : (a) Yes.

(b) Sir, Claude Inglis has drawn attention to

(i) the special problem of silt control in Kosi;

(ii) the effect of high pond level of the barrage on the upstream embankments and the necessity of continued observations and gradual raising of the pond level;

(iii) construction of dams on tributaries for sand control.

All these points were known to Government even beforehand and have been taken into consideration in the preparation of the present Kosi scheme.

(c) The 1953 Project Report prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission was examined by an *ad hoc* Committee consisting of six eminent Engineers and one Scientist with extensive river control experience. The scheme was subsequently examined at different times by three American experts and one Chinese expert besides Sir Claude Inglis.

(d) I. The Advisory Committee consisted of :

(i) The late Shri S. C. Majumdar, who was Consulting Engineer to the Government of West Bengal.

(ii) Shri M. P. Mathrani, Chief Engineer, Gandak Valley, Govt. of Bihar.

(iii) Shri L. Venkata Krishna Iyer, Special Chief Engineer, Govt. of Andhra.

(iv) Shri A. C. Mitra, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

(v) Shri N. P. Gurjar, Retired Chief Engineer, Bombay.

(vi) Shri Kanwar Sain, Chairman, C.W. & P. C.

(vii) Dr. N. K. Bose, Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal.

*Opinion* : The opinion of this Advisory Committee is summarised below :—

"The members of the Committee are of the opinion that the proposals covered by the Project Report (1953) would provide protection against flood damages for a reasonable period. It is, however, necessary that further investigations should be continued to trace the source and volume of sand that is brought down by the river and the measures required for its reduction such as check dams across Kholas, soil conservation measures in the catchment or by suitable storage dams across the main river and its tributories."

II. Mr. Wang-Hu-Cheng Chief Engineer, Huai, China, who visited Kosi in January, 1955, gave the following opinion :

> "The scheme (1953) seems to me very sound provided you have measures to control the silt."

III. Mr. L. B. Leopold, Hydraulic Engineer (Research) U. S. Geological Survey and Dr. Thomas Maddock, Hydraulic Engineer (Project Planning), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, who visited Kosi in April, 1955, expressed the following opinion on the scheme :

> "The adopted plan has been devised after careful study by competent engineers and the plan appears to be the best of several possibilities, each of which has certain disadvantages. At some unknown time in the future, aggradation will make maintenance of the levees impractical. Supplemental measures will be required at that time."

IV. Mr. H. E. Weller (T.C.M. Expert) who visited Kosi in July, 1955, did not express any opinion on the planning of the project. He dealt with only measures necessary for safeguarding embankments.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), this does not arise.

**Shri L. N. Mishra** : In view of the fact that the scheme has been declared to be sound by a number of engineers as detailed in the statement, may I know whether the programme of execution of the project will be kept up to the schedule or whether any effort will be made to delay the execution of the project ?

**Shri Hathi** : No effort will be made to delay the execution of the project. It will be carried on according to the schedule. But, some supplementary action will be needed for research etc. The programme will continue and there will be no delay.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** : The project has been examined by so many experts at so many times. Where was the occasion and what was the point on which Sir Claude Inglis was asked to give an pinion ?

**Shri Hathi** : It is a difficult problem. We have adopted the best solution of all the various possible solutions that could be devised. One of the experts has suggested that further research and investigations are necessary and so, it is a continuing process.

**Shri Shree Narayan Dass** : What was the specific point referred to him ?

**Shri Hathi** : Silt control.

**Shri Kasliwal** : What will be the cost of the programme ? The hon. Minister has just now said that the programme will not be delayed and that it will be executed.

**Shri Hathi** : The cost of an additional programme will depend on the results of the investigations.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** : The hon. Minister has said just now that the Kosi problem is a very difficult problem. What is the difficulty encountered by the Ministry and how is it proposed to overcome that difficulty ?

**Shri Hathi** : The difficulty that has to be faced arises out of the problems of silt control. The volume of the sand, how it comes and how it could be prevented, whether the river would change its course, what some steps should be taken-these are all the problems to be dealt with.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Factories for Compressors and Refrigerators

***1306. Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Factories in India for the manufacture of compressors and refrigerators; and

(b) if so, how the matter stands ?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah)** : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for Government undertaking the manufacture of refrigerators and small and medium size compressors. Some units in the country are manufacturing refrigerators and a few units have been licensed for the manufacture of small and medium size compressors. Regarding bigger size compressors, the matter is under the consideration of the National Industrial Development Corporation.

### Film Documentaries

***1309. Pandit D. N. Tiwary** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of making 3 documentaries *viz.* "Mitrata ki Yatr" ; "Eastern Journey" and "Bharat Darshan" ; an

(b) the income derived from them so far ?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar)** : (a) Direct and indirect expenses are incurred on the production of documentaries and in the absence of regular cost accounting it would be difficult to state with any precision the total expenses for any documentary. It may, however, be stated that the documentaries "Mitrata ki Yatra" and "Eastern Journey" were made mainly out of material which was separately exhibited on the commercial circuit as newsreels before.

(b) Rs. 1,85,760-1-0.

### Inter-State Distribution of Jamuna Waters

***1310. Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a tripartite conference between the representatives of the Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan regarding the distribution of the waters of the river Jamuna in those States was held in Delhi recently;

(b) the main points discussed;

(c) whether any decisions were taken ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi)** : (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 5].

### Nuclear Tests

***1314. Shri C. R. Narasimhan** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any research or study is being carried on or proposed to be carried out in India to assess the effect in India of radio-active fall out on vegetation ?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)**: The Atomic Energy Establishment has undertaken the preparation of a scheme and organisation of staff and facilities for a systematic study of the quantity, origin, and nature of the radio-activity found in vegetables, milk and other foodstuffs consumed in this country. Without such detailed study, mere detection of radio-activity would not be of much use.

### Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal

***1315. Shri R. P. Garg**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which, the heavy electrical equipment factory to be established at Bhopal will go into production;

(b) the total sum of heavy electrical equipment year-wise imported during the last five years;

(c) the saving in foreign exchange after the factory at Bhopal goes into full production; and

(d) the number of personnel to man the factory sent to foreign countries for specialized training ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy)**: (a) It is expected to go into initial production by 1961. Full production will be achieved 7/8 years later.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (b) 1951-52 | . | Rs. 19·77 crores |
| 1952-53 | . | Rs. 19·98 crores |
| 1953-54 | . | Rs. 21·04 crores |
| 1954-55 | . | Rs. 17·98 crores |
| 1955-56 | . | Rs. 22·75 crores |

(c) It will vary from year to year after the factory goes into initial production in 1961 till it reaches full production. It is difficult to give at present a precise estimate of the saving in foreign exchange. What can, however, be said is that according to one estimate the saving may be of the order of about rupees five crores per annum.

(d) None so far. The first batch of 5 selected in U.K. will commence their training in U.K. soon. A further batch of about 40 are being recruited to be sent abroad for training.

### Flood Control Board

***1317. Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 2625 on the 29th May, 1956 regarding floods in Orissa and state:

(a) whether proposal to constitute Flood Control Board for the Mahanadi System of Rivers is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi)**: (a) and (b). The hon. Member is apparently referring to the constitution of a Flood Control Board by the Government of Orissa. The State Government set up the Board in March, 1955.

### Nuclear Tests

***1318. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 27th July, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is the contention of some Nations that without these test explosions progress in the direction of peaceful uses of nuclear energy cannot be made;

(b) if so, how this position is met;

(c) whether the limitation as proposed by some countries refers to the number of explosions as well as the size of the Hydrogen bombs; and

(d) whether the text of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon's speech before the Disarmament Committee in July has been printed and published?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). It is true that some Governments contend that a limited number of test explosions is necessary for experimental purposes of a scientific nature. This and other aspects of the entire question of disarmament are under the consideration of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee.

(c) The limitation proposed by the U.K. and France definitely relates to the number of explosions and it is not clear whether its scope includes the size of the bomb as well.

(d) Shri Krishna Menon's speech before the U.N. Disarmament Commission is being printed by the Government of India.

### Electric Lamps

*1320. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units engaged in the production of electric lamps in the country;

(b) the places where they are situated;

(c) whether these units are sufficient to meet the requirements of the country; and

(d) if so, whether any restrictions have been imposed on the import of electric lamps from foreign countries in order to protect the home industry?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) 14.

(b) Calcutta, Bombay, Patna, Bangalore, Kanpur, Shikohabad and Faridabad.

(c) Yes, Sir, except in regard to lamps *other than* G.L.S. Lamps upto 500 watts and Train Lighting Lamps.

(d) There is a total ban on the import of G.L.S. Lamps up to 500 watts and rain lighting lamps. Other types of lamps such as G.L.S. lamps above 500 watts, coloured lamps and torch bulbs are allowed to be imported on a restricted basis.

### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Tripura

*1321. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for the rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Tripura in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether provisions have been made for the rehabilitation of Displaced Persons who have migrated from East Pakistan after 1954-55?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The total provision in the Second Five Year Plan for rehabilitation Schemes of displaced persons from East Pakistan is Rs. 6680 lakhs. Annual allocations to the various State Governments are made on the basis of a programme of rehabilitation work in relation to the number of displaced persons requiring rehabilitation and the available resources of land etc. The amount allocated to Tripura during 1956-57 is Rs. 108·32 lakhs. Allocation for the subsequent years will be made every year on consideration of the above factors.

(b) Yes.

### रुई का वायदा-बाजार

*१३२६. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री २१ सितम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य-भारत में रुई का वायदा-बाजार स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या स्थिति है; और

(ख) यह कब से कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा ?

**व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर):** (क) तथा (ख). अब एक नयी असोसियेशन स्थापित हो गयी है, जिसे व्यापारी वर्ग का विश्वास प्राप्त है। इस नव निर्मित असोसियेशन ने जिसका नाम दि सेन्ट्रल इण्डिया काटन असोसियेशन लि० है, वायदा बाजार कमीशन के पास अपना प्रार्थना-पत्र भेजा है। जैसे ही प्रारम्भिक व्यवस्थायें कर दी जायेंगी जिनसे कि कमीशन संतुष्ट हो सके और असोसियेशन को आवश्यक

मान्यता दे दी जायेगी, वसे ही वायदा बाजार कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा ।

### भारत-पाक व्यापार करार

*१३२८. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक व्यापार करार किस तारीख को समाप्त हो रहा है; और

(ख) व्यापार करार को फिर से नया करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)** : (क) ३१ अगस्त, १९५६ ।

(ख) इस मामले पर हमारे हाई कमिश्नर तथा पाकिस्तान सरकार के बीच बातचीत चल रही है ।

### Nangal Heavy Water Project

*1333. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Costain John Brown consultants for Nangal Heavy Water Project Lake have submitted their detailed scheme for the project; and

(b) if so, nature of this Scheme?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Messrs. Costain John Brown, one of the three firms, who were requested to prepare preliminary project reports for the Nangal Fertilizer/Heavy Water Project, have recently submitted their report to the Government.

(b) The report covers only the Heavy Water portion of the project and has recommended a particular process for the manufacture of Heavy Water after considering several alternatives.

### International Construction Company Ltd.

*1334. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary :** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state :

(a) the total emoluments paid so far to the International Construction Co., Ltd., London; and

(b) the number of their representatives stationed at Delhi ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) :** (a) £167,200 Sterling.

(b) At present one.

### Trade with Burma

*1335. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the value and the tonnage of the commercial goods exported to and imported from Burma during the year 1955-56 ; and

(b) the steps taken to increase it?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) India's exports to and imports from Burma during 1955-56 were valued at Rs. 12,40 lakhs and Rs. 9,58 lakhs respectively. The figures of total tonnage are not available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XVIII, annexure No. 6].

### Road Roller

*1336. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first diesel road roller has been produced in the country as expected; and

(b) if so, the total cost of its production?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) :** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Cartoon Films

*1337. **Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to "shoot " Cartoon films in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Cartoon Film Unit is being set up in the Films Division. The services of a foreign expert have been obtained under Indo-U.S. Technical Aid Programme to train and guide Indian technicians. Preliminary arrangements for making a cartoon film have also been made and the unit is likely to start production soon.

### Jute Products

*1338. **Shri L. N. Mishra :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given

Starred Question No. 1061 on the 2nd April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there has been a sharp rise in demand for our Jute Products; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same and countries which have evinced more interest in this commodity?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Man-power Directorate

***1341. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Man-power Directorate; and

(b) if so, what will be the function of the Directorate?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) and (b). This and related questions are now being considered by Government. No decision has yet been reached.

### Shifting of Coal Commissioner's Office, Calcutta

***1342. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in the office of the Coal Commissioner at Calcutta were given option to shift; and

(b) what other offices of the Ministry at Calcutta are going to be shifted?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** (a) It is presumed that the Member is referring to the transfer of the employees of the Coal Production and Development Commissioner's office from Calcutta to Ranchi. According to the information available with the Government there was no need to give any option to any Class III employee as a large number of employees have volunteered to move to Ranchi. In the case of Class IV staff no option was, however, given as it was decided that the senior-most amongst the staff should move to Ranchi.

(b) There is no proposal to shift any other office of the Ministry at Calcutta.

### Flood Control Programme

**856. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for flood control programme during this year and Second Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b):

*Current Year*, 1956-57—

Apart from the continuation of schemes which were in progress in 1955-56 and which were not completed, no programme of new schemes has yet been finalised.

*Second Five Year Plan—*

The detailed programme of schemes for the 2nd Plan has not yet been finalized. Details are awaited from the State Governments.

### Central Public Works Department

**857. Shri Eswara Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters allotted to the work-charged staff of the Central Public Works Department inside and outside Delhi;

(b) their distribution according to each Division; and

(c) how they are distributed according to each locality, town or city?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) 1668 and 343 respectively.

(b) and (c). Four statements giving the required information for Delhi and outside Delhi are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 7].

### Hand-made Paper Industry

**858. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced to Rajasthan Government for the development of hand-made paper industry from the 1st April, 1952 to the 31st March, 1956 year-wise under the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the quantity in tons manufactured each year; and

(c) whether any target was fixed for the paper to be manufactured during the above period?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The Government of Rajasthan did not forward any scheme for the development of the hand-made paper industry either to the Board or the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## Displaced Persons in Rajasthan

**859. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential houses and shops constructed for displaced persons in Rajasthan upto 31st March 1956; and

(b) the number of these houses and shops that are yet to be completed under the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** (a)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House | .. | 977 |
| Tenements | .. | 1692 |
| Shops | .. | 1003 |
| Stalls | .. | 564 |
| (b) Houses | .. | 640 |
| Tenements | | 350 |
| Shops | .. | 424. |

## Zinc and Lead

**860. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of lead and zinc concentrate produced at Zawer mines in Rajasthan in the year 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955;

(b) the metal produced out of them in those years; and

(c) the value thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Government are precluded from giving information about the production figures of individual firms under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. The total production of lead and zinc concentrates in India in recent years was, however, as follows:

| | Lead concentrates produced in Tons | Zinc concentrates produced in Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 2741 | 4502.5 |
| 1954 | 2848 | 3974.25 |
| 1955 | 3062 | 4865 |

Figures for 1951 and 1952 are not available.

(b) and (c). The quantity and value of lead produced in India in recent years were as follows:

| | Quantity of lead produced in tons | Value (estimated) in Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 859.2 | 16,99,60 |
| 1952 | 1131.6 | 17,86,767 |
| 1953 | 1694.4 | 17,98,326 |
| 1954 | 1788.0 | 22,81,96 |
| 1955 | 2234.4 | 30,87,715 |

Zinc metalic is not produced in the country at present.

## Bhakra Dam Project

**861. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on the Bhakra Dam Project so far; and

(b) the amount of money proposed to be spent in future on this project?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Rs. 11,345 lakhs upto the end of May, 1956.

(b) On the basis of the revised Project Estimate now under consideration of the Bhakra Control Board which provides only for 5 units in the Left Bank Power House, the estimated future expenditure on this Project after May, 1956 is likely to be about Rs. 6,000 lakhs

## पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

**८८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या योजना मंत्री २३ अप्रैल, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने देश के विभिन्न भागों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास-कार्य की प्रगति के बारे में तथ्य एकत्र करने का जो कार्य आरम्भ किया था क्या वह पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक उस कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**योजना उप मंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) :** (क) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में

विकास के स्तर तथा उस में समय समय पर होने वाले परिवर्तनों के बारे में तथ्य एकत्र करन में काफी समय की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। योजना आयोग ने इस दिशा में शुरुआत कर दी है।

(ख) तथा (ग). अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर प्रामाणिक विवरण तैयार करना अभी सम्भव नहीं। उपलब्ध साधनों से जो तथ्य एकत्रित हो सकते हैं उनसे अध्ययन की एक स्कीम तैयार करने का विचार है।

### Radio Receiving Sets

863. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio receiving sets manufactured in India during 1955-56; and

(b) whether there has been any reduction in the price of radio receiving sets of standard quality?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) 101,868.

(b) Yes, Sir, to varying degrees depending on the make and quality.

### Sewing Machine Factories

864. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of sewing machine factories expected to be opened in India State-wise in the near future, in addition to the existing units?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** 2 in the *organised* sector—1 in Punjab (Faridabad) and 1 in U.P. (Rampur). As regards the small-scale sector, it is not possible to state the number of factories that may come up in the near future.

### Uranium in Bandu

865. **Shri Jaipal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any uranium has been discovered in Bandu, in Ranchi District?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Uranium has been found as a minor constituent of the mineral monazite in the river bed sands of the Arra river in Bandu area in Ranchi District.

### Automobile Industry

866. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether automobile industry units existing in India worked to their full capacity in 1955;

(b) the number of units as on the 31st December, 1955; and

(c) whether new units are proposed to be set up to meet the demands in the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) No, Sir. Production is undertaken with reference to the state of demand prevailing from time to time.

(b) Six.

(c) This will be examined after Government have received and considered the report of the Tariff Commission on the conclusion of its current enquiry into the automobile industry.

### Publicity Material Competition

867. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a competition for production of publicity material was instituted;

(b) if so, at what cost,

(c) how many competed;

(d) how many were selected and the prizes given; and

(e) the names of the prize winners?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Yes. In November, 1955 an annual competition for State award for excellence in printing and designing was instituted of which publicity material formed a substantial part.

(b) About Rs. 9000/-

(c) 3,023.

(d) 104. (57 Publishers or designers and 47 Printers)

(e) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 8].

### Textile Mills

868. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any extension in the number of looms in the textile mills in 1955; and

(b) if so, the extent of extension and the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total installed looms in India on 1-1-1956 stood at 202,901 as against 202,714 as on 1-1-55—showing a net increase of 187.

The increase in loomage is due to several factors, *e.g.* number of looms erected, dismentaled or replaced and the disparity in the reedspace of the looms involved.

### Coffee Production

**869. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the percentage of world production of Coffee that is produced in India at present?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The Indian production of Coffee is said to be 1·22 percent of the world production in the 1955/56 season.

### Export to Russia

**870. Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the best foreign exchange earner commmodity exported to Russia during 1955-56 and the estimated value thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Spices valued at Rs. 162 lakhs.

### Agricultural Lands for Displaced Persons in Manipur

**871. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of agricultural lands available for settlement of refugees and agricultural lands already allotted to refugees in Manipur;

(b) the total amount of agricultural and non-agricultural loans sanctioned and allotted to them during the last three years;

(c) the total number of squatters and refugee families, rehabilitated so far; and

(d) the total number of business and professional refugee families rehabilitated so far in the urban areas in Manipur?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### Anecdotes on Gandhiji

**872. Shri S.C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who participated in the programme of broadcasting anecdotes of Gandhiji in 30th January, 1956;

(b) whether the anecdotes collected after the 30th January, 1956 have been published in book form; and

(c) if not, when they are going be published?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) The statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 9].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of publishing anecdotes which have not been published before will be taken up after more broadcasts of this kind have been arranged.

### Khadi and Village Industries

**873. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the amount of loan and subsidy given to the Government of Mysore during 1952-53 to 1955-56 for the development of (*i*) Khadi and (*ii*) Village Industries?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** The amounts of loans and grants given to the Government of Mysore for development of Khadi and Village Industries are:

(*i*) Khadi — Nil.

(*ii*) Village Industries Rs. 56,455 grants and Rs. 7,914 loans, during 1955-56.

No loan or grant has been sanctioned to the Government of Mysore upto 1955-56 for the development of Khadi, though loans amounting to Rs. 62 lakhs and grants amounting to Rs. 2.14 lakhs have been distributed direct by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board through registered institutions and co-operative societies in the Mysore State. For the Village Industries, the State Government were given grants of Rs. 56,455 and loans of Rs. 7,914 in 1955-56. The amounts distributed for village industries in Mysore State through the institutions referred to between 1953-54 and 1955-56 were Rs. 1·3 lakh as grant and Rs. 87,940 as loan.

### India's Contribution to U.N.O.

**874. Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the contribution of India to U.N.O. year-wise during the last five years?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):**

| Year | Contribution |
|---|---|
| | U.S. dl. |
| 1951 | 1,389,615 |
| 1952 | 1,453,760 |
| 1953 | 1,446,878 |
| 1954 | 1,332,178 |
| 1955 | 1,226,098 |

### Chanakya Puri

875. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the development of Chanakya Puri.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P.S. Naskar)**: The Chanakya Puri comprises of an area of 900 acres of which about 216 acres is under Park and roads. The rest of the area of 684 acres except 92 acres of rocky area has been developed and provided with all engineering services such as roads filtered and unfiltered water supply, drainage and sewage systems and horticulture and arboriculture. The work of the street lighting is also being done by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The entire area of Chanakya Puri comprises of 263 plots. The up-to-date position of the various plots is as under:

| No. | Total No. of plots | No. of plots disposed of | No. of plots where construction has been completed or is in progress. | No. of plots which have been disposed of but have not yet been built upon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. State Governments | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 2. Embassies. | 43 | 32 | 8 | 24 |
| 3. Princes | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Private individuals | 189 | 183 | 128 | 55 |
| 5. Firms | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Hotels | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | 263 | 228 | 144 | 84 |

Out of the 46 Diplomatic Missions in the Caitpal, the following have so far acquired land in Chanakya Puri:—

1. Afghan Embassy.
2. Apostolic Internunciature.
3. Australian High Commission.
4. Belgian Embassy.
5. Burmese Embassy.
6. Ceylon High Commission.
7. Chinese Embassy.
8. Finnish Legation.
9. German Embassy.
10. Indonesian Embassy.
11. Japanese Embassy.
12. Norwegian Legation.
13. Pakistan High Commission.
14. Portuguese Legation.
15. Swedish Legation.
16. Thai Embassy.
17. United Kingdom High Commission.
18. United States Embassy.
19. Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
20. Italian Embassy.

Out of the above Missions, the Apostolic Internunciature has completed the contsruction and the Australian High Commission and the Indonesian, Japanese and Thai Embassies have completed some buildings. The United Kingdom High Commission and American Embassy have recently started construction work and the German Embassy is expected to commence construction shortly.

Besides there is a certain area meant for Naval Wing of the Ministry of Defence on which 24 flats for Naval Officers and one dormitory for Ratings & 220-DI officers flats and 60-DII flats for residential purposes have been built and contsruction of 56 DII flats has been started.

### A.I.R., Jullundur

876. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been set up to appoint Drama Producers in A. I. R. Jullundur;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the committee;

(c) the number of candidates interviewed for the posts; and

(d) the required qualifications of the Drama Producers?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) and (b). Drama Producers are selected by Departmental Committees at the Headquarters of A.I.R. Delhi.

(c) These Committees consider the names of eminent persons. Applications are not invited and the committees are free to consider the names of persons who have distinguished themselves.

(d) The general qualification for the Drama Producer is eminence as a playwright and/or Producer of Dramas.

### Cottage Industry

877. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in 1955-56 for the development of Cottage Industry under the following heads in Punjab and PEPSU:

(i) Leather, (ii) tanning, (iii) foot-wear,
(iv) handlooms and (v) khadi;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent in 1956-57 by way of grant, loan and subsidy;

(c) the name of the schemes for which this was spent or is proposed to be spent; and

(d) the progress made in the matter?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) to (c). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House relating to the industries other than handlooms. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 10].

(d) The State Governments were not able to utilize the funds disbursed to them during 1955-56. The major portion of the funds disbursed to Registered/Recognised institutions by the Khadi and Village Industries Board were utilized by them.

### Flood Control Scheme for Ferozepur District

878. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been submitted by the Government of Punjab on Flood Control in Ferozepur District;

(b) if so, the total amount involved;

(c) whether the Central Government have sanctioned this scheme; and

(d) if so, when the scheme would begin to operate?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (d). The Government of Punjab have submitted only a list containing the following flood control works proposed to be constructed in the Ferozepur District:—

(*i*) Constructing armoured spurs near sikandri subminor of Mauzam Minor opposite Fazilka, estimated cost—Rs. 8·00 lakhs.

(*ii*) Talwandi Nai Palan Drain, estimates cost—Rs. 5.10 lakhs.

(*iii*) Drainage scheme in Eastern Canal tract, estimated cost Rs. 16.96 lakhs.

The first two schemes which are estimated to cost less than Rs. 10 lakhs each, have already been approved for purposes of Central loan assistance. These two schemes are expected to be taken up in the ensuing working season.

The third scheme is estimated to cost above Rs. 10 lakhs and, according to the procedure prescribed by the Central Flood Control Board, the detailed estimates in respect thereof have to be subjected to technical and financial scrutiny at the Centre before the scheme can be approved for purposes of Central loan assistance. These detailed estimates are awaited from the State Government.

### Coal

879. **Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the quantity of coal allotted and supplied to each State during, 1955 and 1956 from January to June?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** a Statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 11].

### Work-charged Staff in C.P.W.D.

880. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of work-charged staff in Central Public Works Department; and

(b) whether is a fact that they are not paid for holidays and Sundays?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) 12752

(b) No, Sir. They are paid for all Sundays and 10 holidays in a year.

### Displaced Persons Relief Camps in Eastern Zone

881. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons relief camps which exist at present in

Eastern Zone for the East Bengal displaced persons ;

(b) the number of displaced persons living in those camps ; and

(c) the approximate expenditure which is being incurred on those camps per day?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 157 camps on the 15th July, 1956.

(b) 2,54,690 persons on the 15th July, 1956.

(c) Rs. 2 lakhs per day approximately.

### Bokaro Collieries

**882. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters likely to be constructed for the workers of Bokaro Collieries during 1956-57;

(b) the number of workers who have not yet been provided with quarters; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Labour Organisation?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### Bicycle Tyres and Tubes

**883. Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of bicycle tyres and tubes imported into India during the last two years;

(b) the names of the importing firms and the countries from which they imported; and

(c) the quantity produced in this country during the same period?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 12].

(b) Records are not maintained imports wise for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

### चम्बल-घाटी परियोजना

**८८४. श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल-घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के लिये नहर खोदने तथा बिजली का उत्पादन करने से सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) गांधी-सागर पर बनने वाले बिजली घर से ट्रांसमिशन लाइन किन-किन मार्गों से कहां-कहां तक जायेंगी ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के लिये पानी और उपभोग के लिये बिजली मिलनी कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगी ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी):** (क) (१) **नहरें**:—जुलाई सन् १९५६ के अन्त तक प्रगति इस प्रकार थी :—

| कार्य | राजस्थान के भाग में कुल काम के हिसाब से प्रति सैकड़ा प्रगति | मध्यभारत के भाग में कुल काम के हिसाब से प्रति सैकड़ा प्रगति |
|---|---|---|
| मिट्टी का काम | २२.४५ | ५.५६ |
| चट्टानों की कटाई | ५१.१० | १३.६६ |
| ईंट पत्थर तथा कंकरीट बिछाने का काम . . | २४.४० | ०.१९ |

(२) **बिजली** :— गांधी सागर पावर स्टेशन मे तीन उत्पादन ऐंकिक (जेनरेटिंग यूनिट) के प्रारम्भिक प्रतिष्ठापन के लिये जल चक्की, (टरबाइन) जेनरेटर, मध्यम वोल्टेज स्विचगियर और ११ के० वी० स्विचगियर मंगाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है। स्टेप-अप ट्रान्सफोर्मर, कंट्रोल बोर्ड इत्यादि मंगाने का शीघ्र ही प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। पावर स्टेशन के विस्तृत अभिकल्प (डिज़ाइन) और नक्शे केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिजली कमीशन में बनाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जिन मार्गों से हो कर ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें जायेगी वे इस प्रकार हैं —

**राजस्थान में** (१) गांधी सागर बांध से कोटा।
(२) कोटा से जयपुर लखेरी तथा सवाई माधोपुर से हो कर।
(३) कोटा से अजमेर।
(४) कोटा से भीलवाड़ा।
(५) मन्डावरी से गंगापुर।
(६) गंगापुर से करोली।
(७) अजमेर से किशनगढ़।
(८) सवाई माधोपुर से नेवाई।

**मध्य भारत में** (१) गांधी सागर बांध से उज्जैन।
(२) उज्जैन से इन्दौर।
(३) उज्जैन से भूपाल देवास तथा सेहोर होकर और
(४) उज्जैन से नागदा हो कर रतलाम।

(ग) सिंचाई के लिये पानी तथा जल विद्युत १९५९–६० तक मिलने की आशा है।

# DAILY DIGEST

[*Thursday, 23rd August, 1956*]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— 1513—1542

*S.Q.No.* *Subject*

1301 Indian Nationals in Goa. 1513—15
1302 Swimming Pool Reactor 1515-16
1303 Gandhiji's Writings, Speeches and Letters. . . . 1516—18
1304 Bee-Keeping. . . 1518-19
1305 Village Leather Industry 1520—22
1307 By-products of Salt. . 1522
1311 Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Displaced Persons' Colonies. . 1522-23
1312 Hindustan Shipyard. . 1523-24
1316 Hindustan Shipyard. . 1524-25
1313 Coffee Cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. . . . 1525-26
1319 Linoleum Exports. . 1526-27
1322 Standardisation of Machinery for River valley Projects. . . 1527-28
1323 Tea. . . . . 1528-29
1324 Engines and Boilers for Ships. . . 1529-30
1325 Bermo Collieries. . 1530-31
1327 Ambar Charkha. . 1531—33
1340 Textile Enquiry Committee. . . . . 1533-34
1329 Survey of Hydro-electric Resources. . . 1534-35
1330 Northern Border of India. . . . . 1535—37
1331 Advertising Agencies. . 1537-38
1332 Panel of Educationists. . 1538-39

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION—

12 Kosi Project . . 1539—42

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— . . . 1542—64

*S.Q.No.*

1306 Factories for compressors and Refrigerators. 1542
1309 Film Documentaries. . 1542-43
1310 Inter-State Distribution of Jamuna Waters. . 1543
1314 Nuclear Tests. . . 1543
1315 Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal. . 1543-44
1317 Flood Control Board. . 1544
1318 Nuclear Tests. . . . 1544-45
1320 Electric Lamps. . . 1545
1321 Rehabilitation of Displaced persons in Tripura. . . . . 1546
1326 Forward Cotton Market 1546-47
1328 Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. . . 1547

*S. Q. No.* *Subject* COLUMNS

1333 Nangal Heavy Water Project. . . . 1547
1334 International Construction Company Ltd. . 1547-48
1335 Trade with Burma. . 1548
1336 Road Roller. . . 1548
1337 Cartoon Films. . . 1548
1338 Jute Products. . 1548-49
1341 Man-power Directorate. 1549
1342 Shifting of Coal Commissioner's Office, Calcutta. . . . 1549

*U.S.Q.No.*

856 Flood Control Programme. . . . 1549-50
857 Central Public Works Department. . . 1550
858 Hand-made Paper Industry. . . . 1550-51
859 Displaced Persons in Rajasthan. . . 1551
860 Zinc and Lead. . . 1551-52
861 Bhakra Dam Project . 1552
862 Development of Backward Areas. . . 1552-53
863 Radio Receiving Sets. . 1553
864 Sewing Machine Factories. . . . 1553
865 Uranium in Bandu. . 1553
866 Automobile Industry. . 1554
867 Publicity Material Competition. . . 1554
868 Textile Mills. . . 1554-55
869 Coffee Production . 1555
870 Export to Russia. . 1555
871 Agricultural Lands for Displaced Persons in Manipur. . . 1555
872 Anecdotes on Gandhiji 1956
873 Khadi and Village Industries. . 1556
874 India's Contribution to U.N.O. . . . 1556-57
875 Chanakya Puri. . . 1557-58
876 A.I.R., Jullundur. . 1558-59
877 Cottage Industry. . 1559
878 Flood Control Scheme for Ferozepur District. . 1559-60
879 Coal. . . . 1560
880 Work-charged staff in C.P.W.D. . . 1560
881 Displaced Persons Relief Camps in Eastern Zone 1560-61
882 Bokaro Collieries. . 1561
883 Bicycle Tyres and Tubes. . . . 1561
884 Chambal Valley Project 1561—64

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Dated...12.3.2015

## (Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

## LOK SABHA

*Thursday, 23rd August, 1956*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

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12-07 P.M.

## PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

### STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN MADRAS AND TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the flood situation in Madras and Travancore-Cochin and the arrangements for obtaining up-to-date information on the flood situation. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 13].

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## APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1956-57.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1956-57."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri M. C. Shah:** I introduce† the Bill.

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## APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL*

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1952, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1952, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri M. C. Shah:** I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 23-8-56 pp. 751—753, 754—756.

†Introduced with recommendation of the President.

## GOVERNMENT PREMISES EVICTION) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Sardar Swaran Singh on the 22nd of August:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I invite your attention to the fact that out of the total of ten hours allotted for the consideration and passing of this Bill, only one hour and ten minutes have been taken so far. We have still got eight hours and 45 minutes for this Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is it that the hon. Member wants?

**Shri Kamath:** Yesterday, I got the impression from your remarks that you wanted to expedite this Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am always anxious to expedite any Bill. It should be consistent with the time allotted.

**Shri Kamath:** Ten hours have been allotted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ask the hon. Member to speak for fifteen minutes. I do not want to shorten the time that was allotted. If there are a number of hon. Members who are prepared to speak, I will certainly give time. I cannot have a consolidated fund for time so that whatever balance is left out of this item can be utilised for some other work, I found that many hon. Members were not interested and a few only spoke on it. I, therefore, said that if one more hour is allotted it may be enough. I am not going to hustle anybody.

**Shri Kamath**: Sir, you have misunderstood me. When Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava yesterday said that he wanted to make a one-hour speech; your remarks created the impression that you wanted to hustle matters, though you did not perhaps mean to hustle.

**Mr. Speaker:** He started by saying that he had already spoken for one hour each on two occasions and on the third occasion also he wanted to speak for one hour. I thought he was going to repeat the same thing; nothing more than that. I am not going to hustle any hon. Member. He may speak leisurely. I will give opportunity to all hon. Members.

**Shri M. K. Moitra** (Calcutta—North-West): Sir, yesterday, from the Second Five Year Plan I showed the principles that the Government have laid down for acquiring slums and improving them. The points that the Government should pay attention to in improving the slums are, that there should be minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and to re-house them at or near the existing sites so that they may not be uprooted from their place of employment. This is the yardstick with which this measure will have to be judged. And, if we apply this, we find that these principles have been flagrantly flouted in this Bill.

What does the Bill say? The Bill says that in beautiful cities there must not be slums; the slum dwellers should be removed from the precincts of the city to a distant place, no matter whether their economic life is dislocated or not. Not only that. The Government have extended the scope of this Bill, and the Government, in this Bill, have proposed that even the local authorities will have the power to requisition premises for their use by uprooting these poor dwellers.

Sir, what is the necessity of crying from house-tops that the Government have adopted such measures for improvement of slums, for the comforts of poor artisans, cobblers, vegetable dealers and such other poor workers, and then coming before the House and saying that to make the city beautiful the Government will drive these poor artisans, poor workers, poor refugees, far beyond the precincts of the city? This appears to be curious.

The Select Committee heard evidences of the following associations: the All India Refugee Association; the Jawahar Nagar Refugee Quarters' Association, the Self-Rehabilitated (D.Ps) Association; the Jhandewala 'E' Old Patel Nager Refugee Association; the representatives of the residents of Delhi-Ajmere Gate area and such other organisations. If you open page 13 of the Report of the Select Committee, Sir, you will find that the Select Committee decided that the evidence tendered before it should be laid before the House *in extenso*. But, Sir, surprisingly enough, if you refer to page 19 you will find that all of a sudden the Select Committee has reversed its own decision and has suggested that the evidences need not be laid before the House. I cannot understand what prevented the Select Committee or the Government from placing the evidence tendered by these poor dwellers, these poor refugees, these poor workers, who were going to be uprooted from these areas, who were going to be affected, before the Members of this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Was that decision taken by the Select Committee?

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member had only written to me, I would have considered the matter.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** The Select Committee sat before I was elected a Member of this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before this Bill is taken up, it is open to any hon. Member to say that he wants to have the evidence. I would have certainly considered whether the evidence ought to be printed in the interest of proper debate.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** On page 19 of the Report you will find, Sir, the Select Committee decided that the same need not be laid before the House. But, on page 13 you will see that the Select Committee decided previously that the evidence should be placed before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. But the Select Committee Members have not taken away the evidence; they have given it to the office here. If any hon. Member wanted to peruse it, I would have looked into the matter and given the evidence if I considered so.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** Had the evidence been placed before the House, it would have enabled Members to come to a correct decision and to know what the refugees, who are the persons going to be affected, had to say about the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why did not the hon. Member ask for it? He saw it, evidently, only this morning.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** Sir, the scope of this Bill, as I said, has been extended. The Bill has extended the scope of acquiring places. First of all it was the Government which could acquire the places. Now it has been stated that not only the Delhi Improvement Trust but even the local authorities will be able to acquire these places. The field for acquisition has been extended even to lands. This will create difficulties for the poor dwellers who live on those places.

It has been said that the Minister has given an assurance that before evicting these people alternative accommodation for them would be found. But the Minister in giving this assurance has never said where this alternative accommodation would be found. The Minister has never said whether the alternative accommodation would be found near the sites where those people live or whether they would be shunted out to far distant places where their economic life would be dislocated. Further, we are finding that every morning the Ministers are giving assurances and the number of assurances has gone to such a dimension that it is difficult for the Ministers themselves to remember what assurances they have given. If they can give an assurance, what is the difficulty in putting that in the statute-book?

[Shri M. K. Moitra]

That would have allayed the fears of these poor people. In the past such assurances were given and they had been broken. Therefore, these poor people cannot remain content with more assurances.

Sir, it has been said that the Minister would set up an Advisory Committee. The Minister has said that the Advisory Committee would be able to control the policies pursued by the Delhi Improvement Trust. The Delhi Improvement Trust have not got a very decent past and the working of the Delhi Improvement Trust was enquired into by a committee over which a man like Shri G. D. Birla presided. Trenchant criticisms were made against the working of this body. So, the Minister took cognizance of this fact and said that an advisory committee would be set up. But where is the assurance that the Delhi Improvement Trust would convene a meeting of the advisory committee and allow that committee to function? If the Delhi Improvement Trust does not convene a meeting of the advisory committee, the advisory committee can never function. So, it all depends upon the sweet will of the Delhi Improvement Trust to call a meeting of the advisory committee. Further, there is no assurance that the decisions of the advisory committee will be binding on the Delhi Improvement Trust or any other local authority. If the Minister or the Government is really serious that the advisory committee should function, the Government should incorporate a clause in this Bill to the effect that arrangements would be made for the proper functioning of the advisory committee and that the decisions of the advisory committee would be binding either on the Delhi Improvement Trust or on the local authorities.

With these words, I will now appeal to the Minister and to the Government, in the name of humanity and in the name of the poor refugees, to withdraw this Bill. They should bring forward a new Bill in which the principles that have been enunciated by the Government in the second Five Year Plan should be incorporated so that the schemes may be beneficial to the people at large.

**श्री राधा रमण** (दिल्ली नगर) : मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया । इस बिल में जो धारा अब जोड़ी जा रही है उसके अनुसार बहुत सारी जमीनें जो कि दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (दिल्ली सुधार न्यास) के अधीन हैं उनको सरलता पूर्वक खाली कराने का भी अधिकार सरकार को दिया जा रहा है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार सदन के सामने सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और यह भी आप भली भांति जानते हैं कि इस विधेयक को इस सदन के सामने रखने के बाद दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधियों और अन्य वक्ताओं ने इससे उठने वाली बहुत सी दिक्कतों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप यह विधेयक सेलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) को भेजा गया । और अब यह वहां से हो कर वापिस आया है । इसमें विशेष कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ है और जैसे का तैसा यह सदन के सामने आया है ।

मैं इससे पहले कि इस विधेयक की स्वीकृति सदन के सदस्यों को देने की सलाह दूं मैं कुछ बातों की ओर सदन के सदस्यों का और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । दिल्ली शुरू में जब कि बादशाह शाहजहां ने इसको बसाया था ६० हजार आदमियों के लिये बसायी गयी थी और यह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ कर अब करीब करीब २० लाख मनुष्यों की एक नगरी हो गई है । जब ६० हजार आदमी इस दिल्ली में बसते थे तो इसकी खूबसूरती दुनिया में बहुत ही मशहूर थी, यहां तक कि जो लोग बाहर से आते थे उन लोगों ने भी इसकी बहुत तारीफ़ की ।

इसकी सुन्दरता की तारीफ़ की, और इसमें रहने वालों के रहनसहन के ढंग की भी बहुत तारीफ़ की । लेकिन जहां दिल्ली की आबादी लगातार बढ़ती गई वहां इस बात का सही इन्तजाम न पहले की सरकार ने और न अब की सरकार ने किया कि जो दिल्ली की आबादी रोज़बरोज़ बढ़ती जा रही है उसे हम किस तरीक़े से बसायें । जिस प्रकार जिस हिस्से ने बढ़ना चाहा उस तरह उसको बढ़ने की इजाजत मिलती रही और नतीजा यह हुआ कि अगर १८९१ में इस दिल्ली नगर की आबादी २ लाख थी, तो १९०१ में वह २ लाख, ६ हजार हुई, १९११ में २ लाख और २५ हजार हुई, १९२१ में २ लाख, ४८ हजार, सन् १९३१ में ३ लाख, ४८ हजार १९४१ में ५ लाख, २२ हजार सन् १९५१ में ९ लाख, १५ हजार और अब जो, सन् १९६१ आने वाला है उसमें उसकी आबादी का अन्दाजा कम से कम २५ लाख का लगाया जा रहा है । आज हम सन् १९५६ में जब कि वह आधे से ज्यादा बीत चुका है यह बात कर रहे हैं और आज उसकी आबादी करीब करीब २० या २१ लाख की है । जरा आप अन्दाजा लगायें कि एक शहर जिसको कि ६० हजार के लिये बसाया गया हो और शुरू के सालों में उसकी जन संख्या हजारों के हिसाब से बढ़ी हो और पिछले १०, १२ सालों के अन्दर उस संख्या में तिगुनी, चौगुनी और पांचगुनी बढ़होत्री हुई हो, उस बढ़ते हुये शहर को किस तरीक़े से आबाद करना चाहिये, यह हमारे देखने की बात है । आज सूरत यह है कि दिल्ली के आप किसी गिर्दोनवा में चले जाइये, आपको आम लोग इस तरह बसे हुये नज़र आयेंगे जिस तरह की कीड़े मकौड़े बसते हैं । हम स्लम क्लिएरेंस (गंदी बस्ती हटाने) की बात करते हैं, हम अपने देश के सुधार की बात करते हैं, मगर दिल्ली में जो कि सारे देश भर की राजधानी है और जहां कि सारे देश की क़ौम बैठकर महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर फैसला करती है उस दिल्ली नगर की कैसी खराब अवस्था है और वहां आम लोग किस तरह का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं ।

मैं जरा आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त दिल्ली में करीब करीब ९०० कटरे हैं जिनको कि हम स्लम्स (गंदी बस्तियां) कहते हैं और उनके अन्दर ६०० से लेकर १२०० तक फ़ी एकड़ के अन्दर आबादी है जब कि तमाम दुनिया के सभ्य देशों में एक एकड़ में २०० आदमी बसते हैं और हम भी इसे कबूल करते हैं कि एक एकड़ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा २०० आदमियों को बसने की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये । मैं आपसे अर्ज़ करता हूं कि ज़रा यह तो सोचिये कि जहां २०० आदमियों को आबाद होना चाहिये वहां पर ९०० और ११०० आदमी बसते हैं और उसमें भी १ एकड़ के अन्दर जब हम प्रति एकड़ ९०० व्यक्तियों का विचार करते हैं तो उनमें वह ज़मीनें भी शामिल हैं जो छोटे छोटे बागीचे हैं, छोटे मदरसे हैं या छोटे शफाखाने हैं और उनको लेकर ९०० और ११०० के करीब उसकी आबादी है । अगर इन जगहों को निकाल दिया जाये तो वहां पर आबादी करीब १५०० और १६०० फी एकड़ हो जाती है । अब आप समझ सकते है कि एक एकड़ जमीन में जहां २०० की इजाजत सारे सभ्य देशों में हो, देश की राजधानी में अगर एक एकड़ के अन्दर १५०० या १४०० आदमी रहते हों तो आप स्वयं अन्दाज़ा कर सकते हैं कि उनका रहन सहन कैसा होगा । दिल्ली में ऐसे अनेकों ज़मींदोज़ मकान मौजूद हैं जहां पर २४ घंटे अंधेरा रहता है और रोशनी और हवा का वहां नाम नहीं है । दिल्ली में ऐसी भी जगह हैं जहां कि मुश्किल से २, ३ आदमी अपने पैर पसार सकते हैं वहां पर ५, ५ और ६, ६ आदमियों की, एक फैमिली रह रही हैं और उनके सिर पर छत नहीं हैं, कोई दीवारें नहीं हैं और लोग झोंपड़ियां डाल कर अपने दिन काट रहे हैं ।

[श्री राधा रमण]

हालत यह है कि जब बरसात होती है तो ऐसे सैंकड़ों मकान ढह जाते हैं और टूट कर गिर पड़ते हैं और मकानों के गिर पड़ने से हर साल दिल्ली में २, ४ आदमियों की जानें भी जाती हैं । शायद अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि अभी चन्द दिन हुये शहर के बिलकुल मध्य में स्थित बाजार सीताराम की बन्दूक वाली गली में एक मकान टूट कर गिर पड़ा और उसके गिरने से कई लोगों को चोटें आई और उससे एक बच्चा मर भी गया । उसके १० दिन बाद ही उसके नजदीक़ का एक दूसरा मकान गिरा और उसके गिरने से भी कई लोगों को चोटें आई । रात, दिन बरसात के दिनों में जहां मकान गिरते हैं लोग किसी तरह से सिर ढांके पड़े हैं और किसी तरह अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं और मकान के गिर जाने पर बच्चे, मर्द और औरतें मलबे पर अपनी जिन्दगी गुज़ार रहे हैं । इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) भी मौजूद है, हमारी सरकार भी मौजूद है, मैं उनकी नीयत पर कोई हमला नहीं कर रहा हूं और न ही मैं उनकी कोई शिकायत करना चाहता हूं मगर मैं यह जरूर समझता हूं कि इस का कोई हल निकालना बहुत जरूरी है । और इस का हल आज और अभी निकालना जरूरी है । जब बड़े बड़े मसलों को हमारी सरकार हल करती है, उन के लिये ऐसे सुझाव और रास्ते निकालती है, तो कोई वजह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि हमारी इतनी बड़ी सरकार होते हुए भी और इतना उस का नाम होते हुए भी, राजधानी जैसी जगह में इस बात का फैसला करने में कई कई बरस लग जाते हैं कि किस तरह से स्लम हटाये जायेंगे, वहां के लोगों को किस तरह से सर छिपाने के लिये जगह दी जाये । आज सूरत यह है कि दिल्ली के गिर्दोनवां में कोई ऐसी जमीन नहीं है जिस को, मामूली या गरीब आदमी तो छोड़िये, एक छोटे दर्जे का इन्सान भी किसी सूरत से इसे ले सके, क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की ज़मीनें, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ज़मीनें और क्या उन लोगों की जमीनें जिन के पास बहुत सम्पत्ति है और जो कि लिमिटेड कन्सर्न्स (लिमिटिड समवाय) रखते हैं, जिन्होंने जमीनें हासिल कर ली हैं और कालोनाइजर्स (बस्ती बसाने वाले) बन कर थोड़े दामों में ज़मीनें लेते हैं और उन लोगों को देते हैं जो कि पूरा मुआवजा दे सकते हैं और करारी कीमत अदा कर सकते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार जो समाजवादी ढांचे की बातें करती है, जो कदम उठा रही है कि जो डिस्पैरिटी (असमानता) है, अमीर और गरीब का जो फर्क़ है उसे दूर करे, जो जनता को खुशहाली की मंजिल पर ले जाना चाहती है, वह इन ६०० कटरों के रहने वालों के लिये क्या कर रही है जिन में बसने वालों की तादाद तीन लाख है, जिन के लिये हमारे भाई ने कहा कि उन में बहुत से रिफ्यूजीज हैं, हां, उन में काफी संख्या में रिफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थी) हैं, लेकिन ऐसे भी हैं जो बीस बीस, तीस तीस, चालीस, चालीस साल से वहां बसते हैं और बमुश्किल तमाम दिन भर मेहनतकशी कर के थोड़ा सा पैसा कमाते हैं और उस से अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट भरते हैं ।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी हुई, और मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं अपने प्रधान मंत्री का जिन्होंने इस ओर ध्यान दिया और इस सिलसिले में कुछ अर्सा हुआ कई मीटिंगें भी बुलाई जिसके नतीजे के तौर पर दिल्ली में कुछ हरकत हुई । कुछ ऐसे कटरे दुरुस्त हुये जो बहुत ही खराब और खस्ता हालत में थे, जिन की रिहाइश को इन्सानी रिहाइश कहना मुनासिब नहीं माना जा सकता, उन कटरों का कुछ सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सुधार हुआ है, उस को भी हमारे मेम्बरान जा कर देखें कि क्या सुधार नानआफिशियल एजेन्सी यानी भारत सेवक समाज के जरिये हुआ है और क्या

म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के जरिये हुआ है क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के जरिये हुआ है ? इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट एक ऐसी जमात है, जिस से हर शख्स को, जो दिल्ली में बसता है, बड़ी बड़ी तवक्को रखता है, और शहर की बड़ी आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है, बदकिस्मती यह है कि हम यह देखते हैं कि जब कि एक एक कटरे की बेहतरी के लिये हुकूमत ने पांच हजार रुपया खर्च किया है, अगर उस कटरे का मुकाबला उस कटरे से किया जाय जिस का सुधार नान आफिशियल एजेन्सी (गैर-सरकारी अभिकरता) ने तीन हजार रूपये में किया है, तो जमीन असमान का अन्तर मालूम पड़ता है । इन सारी चीजों को देख कर हमको बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है, । यह रुपया जो सरकार ने खर्च किया है या इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने खर्च किया है वह इस तरह से किया है कि जो इन्सान आज आसानी की जिन्दगी बसर नही कर रहे हैं, किसी तरह से सर छिपा कर पड़े हैं, उन का पूरा फायदा पहुंचे । इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को चाहिये तो यह था कि जो कटरे भारत सेवक समाज ने तीन हजार रुपये में ठीक किये, उन को वह ढाई हजार रुपये में ठीक करता । जिन ७० कटरों का इन्तजाम ट्रस्ट ने अपने हाथ में लिया था उन का काम ज्यादा अच्छा होना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ । अभी मैं कह रहा था कि गरीब या मामूली आदमी की बात तो छोड़िये, कोई छोटे दर्जे का आदमी जो कि थोड़ा बहुत पेसा दे सकता हे, आज देहली में जमीन नहीं ले सकता है । वजह यह है कि चारों तरफ़ ट्रस्ट ने जमीन पर काबू कर लिया हे, कंट्रोल कर रखा है, या तो इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की जमीन है, या सरकार की है लैंड डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर (भूमि विकास पदाधिकारी) या वह जमीन उन कोलोनाइजर्स की है जिन का मकसद गरीब आदमी के साथ कोई रवादारी नहीं है, या उन को सहायता पहुंचाना नहीं है बल्कि वह जमीन जो खरीदते हैं उस के अन्दर बड़ा मुनाफ़ा कमाना उन का काम है । आज उन लोगों की हालत क्या है जो तीन लाख की तादाद में ऐसे कटरों में रहते हैं ? आज आप को एसे कटरे देखने को मिलेंगे जहां पर बरसात के दिनों में सांप निकलते हैं और वहां के रहने वाले बच्चे और सांप आपस में खेलते हैं, अगर कहीं उस का जहर किसी बच्चे के ऊपर असर कर जाय तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि क्या होगा । रातों वह लोग बैठ कर गुजारते हैं कि कोई सांप निकल कर कहीं किसी को डस न ले । इस तरह की जिन्दगी उनकी बरसात में होती है ।

हमारा इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट या सरकार विधेयक द्वारा पुराने बिल में नई धारा शामिल करने जा रही है । इसका नतीजा क्या होगा कि आप ट्रस्ट को यह इजाजत देंगे कि जगह जगह से लोगों को उठाया जा सके । यह ठीक है कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की तरफ़ से, और हमारे वजीर हैल्थ की तरफ से यह आश्वासन हम को दिलाया गया है, और हम यह भी मानते हैं कि उन्होंने इस पर कड़ी निगाह रक्खी है और पहले से हालत बेहतर हुई है, लकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह यकीन है, और हम इसको रात दिन देख रहे हैं, शहर में ही रहते हैं, कि बावजूद इन ऐश्योरेन्सेज़ (आश्वासनों) के, जो लोग इन कटरों में बड़ी मूश्किल से रह रहे हैं, उन को रातों नींद नहीं आती है क्योंकि करीब करीब हर महीने उनको नोटिस पहुंच जाते हैं, एक बार उनको बुला कर जरूर कहा जाता है कि तुम को यहां से हटना है, और वह रात दिन इसी खयाल में रहते हैं कि उन को आज नहीं तो कल वहां से हटना है । आप यह कहते हैं कि आप ने यह फैसला किया है कि उन को तब तक नहीं हटायेंगे जब तक उन के लिये कोई दूसरी जगह मयस्सर नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन आप इन तीन लाख आदमियों को, या उन में से पचास हजार

[श्री राधा रमण]

आदमियों को उठा कर किस तरह से बहतर तरीक़े पर बसा सकते हैं और वह जिन्दगी दे सकते हैं जो उन्हें मिलनी चाहिये । आप एक तरफ़ इस तरह का कानून पास करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ यक़ीन दिलाते हैं । नोटिस दिला कर आप एक तरफ तो हाकिमों से कहते हैं कि इस पर अमल करो और दूसरी तरफ़ आप लोगों से कहते हैं कि आपको तकलीफ़ न होगी—दोनों को आप मुश्किल में डालते हैं ।

इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की तरफ़ से उन लोगों को निकाल कर जहां जहां बसाया है वहां की हालत मैं ने देखी है । आप ने कहा कि अन्धा मुगल हमारी अजमेरी गेट स्कीम के लोगों के लिये बना है । इस लिये हम अजमेरी गेट से लोगों को उठा कर वहां ले गये । हम लाजपतनगर में छोटे छोटे टेनिमेंट्स घर बना रहे हैं, झिलमिल ताहरपुर में छोटे छोटे मकान बना रहे हैं, जहां पर उन को ले जायेंगे । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप खुद जा कर इस बात का मुआयना करें, इस सदन के हमारे मेम्बरान वहां जा कर मुआयना करें, तो देखेंगे कि किस तरह से उनकी जिन्दगी खराब की जा रही है, किस तरह से उन को और ज्यादा मुसीबत में डाला जा रहा है, अगर छः छः मील, सात सात मील पर ले जा कर उन को रक्खा गया और यह उम्मीद दिलायी गई कि वहां पर उन को कुछ काम करने का या रोजी कमाने के लिये धन्धा मिलेगा, लेकिन ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं है और उन की जिन्दगी दिन ब दिन बद से बदतर होने का इमकान है ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि मुझे बड़ी खुशी है इस बात की कि इस तरफ हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह हुई, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर (गृह मंत्री) साहब की तवज्जह हुई, हमारे हाउसिंग और सप्लाई मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह हुई और कुछ हम ने हरकत की और हमारा कदम इस तरफ़ बढ़ा हम इसका कोई मुकम्मिल सोल्यूशन या सुझाव चाहते हैं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इस सब के, आज जो रफ्तार हमारी है, जिस तरीके पर हम चल रहे हैं, उस तरीक़े से शायद मेरी अपनी जिन्दगी में तो वह दिन नहीं आता मालूम होता कि जिस दिन यह तीन लाख की आबादी, जिस को आप को बसाना है, इन्सानी जिन्दगी हासिल कर सके । जैसी इन्सानी जिन्दगी का आप और हम इस आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में कायम करने की ख्वाहिश करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी इन्सान ऐसा न रहे जिस के पास सर छिपाने के लिये जगह न हो । मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि जनाब ने चन्द दिन हुये जमुना बाजार को जा कर देखा कि वहां के लोगों की क्या हालत है । मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि जनाब ने इस बात की ख्वाहिश जाहिर की कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान काफी तादाद में जा कर जमुना बाजार के दर्दनाक मंजर को देखें । मैं यह जानता हूं कि इस सब का नतीजा अच्छा होने वाला है । मैं जानता हूं कि इससे कुछ हमारे कदम और भी तेज होंगे और आगे बढ़ेंगे और हम उस मंज़िल की तरफ़ जिस तरफ़ हम जाना चाहते हैं और ज्यादा तेज़ी से जा सकेंगे । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त यह बिल हमारे सामने आया तो हम ने इस चीज का इजहार किया कि इस बिल को आप वापिस ले लें क्योंकि जो पावर्ज़ (शक्तियां) आप के पास हैं, उन पावर्ज़ के इस्तेमाल से आप बहुत ज्यादा मकान जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं, वे जमीनें जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की हैं और उन पर नाजायज कब्जा है खाली करा सकते हैं । लेकिन चारों तरफ़ इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का जाल बिछा हुआ है और कोई भी जमीन ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस को किसी गरीब आदमी को सर छिपाने के लिये दिया जा सके । न आप उनको कोई ज़मीन एक्वायर

(अर्जित) करके देना चाहते हैं तो क्यों इस बात की जरूरत महसूस होती है कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की जमीनों को यह धारा बढ़ा कर खाली कराने की मजीद ताकत आप उसे दें । मुझे डर है कि इसका दुरुपयोग होगा । मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मुझे अपने वजीरों की नियत पर कोई शक नहीं है, कोई सन्देह नहीं है । लेकिन मैं यह कहे बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता कि जो रास्ता वह आज अख्तियार कर रहे हैं उससे लोगों की तकलीफों में इजाफ़ा ही होगा उनमें कोई कमी नहीं आयगी । यह बात मैं पूरे यकीन से और विश्वास से कह सकता हूं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस बिल का मकसद खराब है । मैं यह तसलीम करता हूं कि जब यह धारा इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की जमीनों पर लागू नहीं होती थी तब चन्द लोगों ने इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की जमीनों पर कब्जा करके उनसे नाजायज फायदा उठाया है और हजारों रुपया बतौर रैंट वसूल किया है और कर रहे हैं । तो एक तरफ़ वे गरीब आदमी हैं जो कि मुसीबत में हैं, जो कि दुखी हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो ऐसे मौकों पर, फायदा उठाते हैं मगर उनकी तादाद सैकड़ों से ज्यादा नहीं है । इसके मुकाबले में गरीबों की तादाद बहुत अधिक है । इसलिये जहां इस धारा से ट्रस्ट को ऐसे नाजायज काम करने वालों को रोकना है वहां इन लाखों गरीबों की हालत सुधारना है न कि उन्हें तकलीफ़ पहुंचाना । जिन आदमियों ने ट्रस्ट की जमीनों पर कब्जा कर रखा है और जो अपने आपको उनका मालिक मान बैठे हैं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में किरायेदार रखे हुये हैं और हजारों रुपया उनसे वसूल कर रहे हैं उन्हें जरूर बेदखल करना वाजिब है । लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं । हम अपने वजीरों को किसी तरह से भी क्लेम न करते हुये और उनकी नियत पर पूरा पूरा भरोसा रखते हुये यह अपना फ़र्ज समझते हैं और समझते हैं कि यह हमारा हक भी है कि जो मुश्किलात पैदा होती हैं या हो सकती हैं उनको उनके सामने रखें । इस चीज को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुये मैं यह अपना फ़र्ज समझता हूं कि आपको मैं यह बताऊं कि यह धारा जो कि आप बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, इसको आप न बढ़ायें तो अच्छा है । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो इससे नुकसान होगा और लोगों की तकलीफात बढ़ेगी । इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि हमारी यह इच्छा होती है कि हम इस विधेयक की इस धारा को जो बढ़ाई जा रही है, न मंजूर करें और हम यह साफ साफ कह देना चाहते हैं कि इससे तकलीफ़ बढ़ती ही दिखाई देती है और उन तीन लाख इन्सानों की जो कि हैवानों की सी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और जिन की हालत को सुधारना हमारा फ़र्ज है, हालत और भी खराब हो जाने का डर है । कोशिश तो हमें यह करनी चाहिये कि इन को हम अच्छी तरह से बसायें और कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिस से इन्हें अपने रोजगार से हाथ धोना पड़े, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस विधेयक से उनकी दशा और भी दयनीय होने वाली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को झील कुरंजा की हालत बताना चाहता हूं । झील कुरंजा इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का एक हिस्सा है और यहां पर कोई १०,००० की आबादी है । परसों जब हम वहां गये तो हमने पाया कि वहां मकानों में पानी भरा था और वहां बच्चे, मर्द, औरतें, बूढ़े सब के सब अपने हाथों में बाल्टी या तसला लिये हुये थे और पानी निकाल रहे थे । वहां पर सरकार के दो एंजिन भी खड़े थे लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी काम नहीं कर रहा था । जब तमाम सरकारी मशीनरी को हिलाया गया तब जा कर कहीं एंजिन काम करने लगे और वहां से पानी निकाला गया । मेरा ख्याल है कि इस कारण कई लोगों ने दिन भर खाना भी नहीं खाया क्योंकि वहां पर पानी भरा हुआ था । तिस पर भी इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की तरफ़ से उन लोगों के पास नोटिस पहुंच रहे

[श्री राधा रमण]

हैं । कि आप को ये मकान खाली करने होंगे । अब आप ही बताइये कि ऐसी हालत में कोई भी शख्स जिस के दिल में गरीबों के लिए कुछ थोड़ी सी भी हमदर्दी है, क्या सोचेगा । आपकी नियत चाहे ठीक हो लेकिन आपके नीचे जो काम करने वाले हैं वे कोई और ही अर्थ निकाल लेते हैं औह फिर जो नताइज निकलते हैं वे हमारे सामने आ जाते हैं । तो मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक जो कि इस वक्त इस सदन के सामने आया है इसमें मुझे कोई भी ऐसी चीज नजर नहीं आती जिससे मुझे किसी किस्म का विरोध हो फिर भी मैं समझता हूं इस के अम्ल में आने से उन लोगों के ऊपर तकलीफें आने वाली हैं, जो कि ऐसी बस्तियों में रह रहे हैं या ऐसे कटड़ों में रह रहे है । चन्द महीने हुये कि हमारे सामने जो हाई पावर कमिटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बिठाई थी उसके अन्दर कई फैसले किये गये थे । कुछ पर अमल हुआ और कुछ पर अभी अमल होना बाकी है । नतीजा यह है कि जो मालिक मकान हैं वे यह समझने लग गये हैं कि उनकी जमीन उनसे छीनी जायेंगी और उनके कटड़ों को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा इसलिये उन्होंने किरयंदारों को नोटिस देकर तंग करना शुरू कर दिया है । और अदालतों में जा रहे हैं । हमने अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने यह बात रखी थी और अपने मंत्री जी के सामने भी इस बात को रखा था कि वह बहुत जल्दी एक एसा कानून लागू करें जिस से इन किरायेदारों की यह तकलीफें खत्म हों और उनको मालिक मकान तंग न कर सकें । उस वक्त यह विचार हुआ था कि आर्डिनेंस के जरिये मालिक मकान को ऐसा करने से रोका जाये परन्तु बाद में शायद यह महसूस किया गया कि आर्डिनेंस (अध्यादेश) से कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है इस लिये इस (Ordinance) के ख्याल को त्याग दिया गया और यह फैसला किया गया कि एक विधेयक लाया जाये । आज हम उस विधेयक के लिये इन्तजार कर रहे हैं । हमारे पास हर रोज सैकड़ों लोग आते हैं और हम से इसके बारे में पूछते हैं और अपनी तकलीफों का जिक्र करते हैं । वक्त बीतता जा रहा है लेकिन कोई विधेयक पेश नहीं किया जा रहा है । पार्लियामेंट (संसद) को अपने काम से फुरसत नहीं मिलती और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को उस विधेयक को लाने की गुंजाइश नजर नहीं आती । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि महीनों पर महीने गुजरते चले जा रहे हैं और बेदखलियां होती जा रही हैं । जहां पर एक तरफ हम गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार करना चाहते हैं वहां पर हम यह भी देखते हैं कि नई गन्दी बस्तियां बनती जाती हैं और उन गरीबों की तकलीफ बढ़ती ही जाती है जिन को बसाना चोहते हैं, जिन को हम ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं । इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को पास करने से पहले हमारे वजीर साहिबान को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये कि क्या वे करने जा जा रहे हैं और क्या उनके नताइज निकलने वाले हैं ।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कम से कम दो काम तो आप अवश्य कीजिये । एक काम तो आप को यह करना चाहिये कि आप उस कानून को जो लाना चाहते थे उसे आप जल्दी से जल्दी लायें और दूसरे कम से कम एक ऐलान के जरिय आप यह कह दें कि किसी गरीब आदमी को नोटिस नहीं दिया जायेगा और अगर नोटिस दिया जायेगा तो वह बिल्कुल बे मानी होगा और उसका कोई अमल नही होगा और कोई उनको उठा नहीं सकेगा । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो वे लोग जो आज वहां रह रहे हैं वे आराम की नींद सो सकेंगे और

कम से कम यह महसूस कर सकेंगे कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक आज़ाद हकूमत है और इस हकूमत की तरफ से किसी किस्म की तकलीफ पहचांाये जाने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे वज़ीर साहिबान जो इस बिल से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वे इन बातों को सोचें और कोई ऐसा हल निकालें जिस से कि इन लोगों की तकलीफात में इज़ांफा न होने पाये और इन लोगों को यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि हमारे साथ बेइंसाफी हो रही है ।

अखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह बात मेरे से पहले वक्ता ने भी कही है । जब हमने विधेयक को Select कमेटी में स्वीकार किया था उस वक्त एक बात साफ कर दी गई थी और उसे हमारे वज़ीर साहब ने भी मंजूर कर लिया था कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक सलाहकार कमेटी बनाई जायगी और उस कमेटी की सलाह और इजाज़त के बिना किसी भी इलाके में लोगों को हटाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठेगा । आज विधेयक हमारे सामने मौजूद है, लेकिन इस में इस तरह का कोई प्रोविज़न (उपबन्ध) नहीं है ।

मैं सरकार और वज़ीरों से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे चाहते हैं कि लोगों को इत्मिनान हो, लोग समझें कि हमारी ज़िन्दगी अब वेहतर बनने वाली है और हम एक आज़ाद मुल्क के आज़ाद इन्सानों की तरह रह सकते हैं, तो कम से कम इस बात को, जो कि उस वक्त मन्जूर की गई थी, उन्हें ज़रूर इस विधेयक में शामिल कर देना चाहिये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से पुरज़ोर अलफ़ाज में दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप सरकार को कम से कम इस बात के लिए मजबूर करें कि वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक सलाहकार कमेटी—मशावरती कमेटी—कायम करे, जो कि सिर्फ सलाह के लिए ही काम न आए, बल्कि यह फैसला कर दिया जाय कि खास तौर से इस काम के लिए—दिल्ली इम्परूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की ज़मीनों से लोगों को हटाने के बारे में उस की मरज़ी के बगैर कोई कार्यवाही न की जाय । यह तय हो जाना चाहिये कि सलाहकार कमेटी की आज्ञा या इच्छा के बगैर किसी को न हटाया जाय । अगर हमारे वज़ीर साहिबान कम से कम इतना ही कर देंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल में वह तक्लीफ, जिस का कि मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कम हो जायगी और लोगों को कुछ इत्मिनान हो जायगा और वे महसूस करेंगे कि हकूमत हमारी खराब हालत को, हमारे दुख और तक्लीफ का दूर करने में हमारे काम आ रही है । मुझे इस बिल के मकसद पर कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, बल्कि मुझे उससे इत्तिफ़ाक है और मैं इस बिल को स्वीकार करने की ख्वाहिश ज़ाहिर करता हूं ।

**Shri Feroze Gandhi** (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.--East): When will the Minister be replying?

**Mr. Speaker:** After the hon. Members have finished their speeches.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** Will both the Ministers be replying or only one?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** I should like to say a few words if I may, before you call on the hon. Minister incharge.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now call Mr. Gidwani and Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah. How much time will the hon. Members require?

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah** (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt. North): I require only three minutes.

**Shri Gidwani** (Thanna): I want ten minutes.

**Shri Naval Prabhakar** (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I require ten minutes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): I want fifteen minutes.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Gurgaon): I have submitted yesterday that I require at least one hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** It comes to one and a half hours. So I will call the hon. Minister at 2-30 P.M. I expect the whole thing will be over by then.

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह** : श्राप ने इस सम्बन्ध में श्रपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए मुझे तीन मिनट कम समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं श्राप को धन्यवाद देती हूं । मेरे भाई ने श्रभी जो यहां के कटरों की बुरी श्रवस्था का वर्णन किया है, कौन ऐसा मनुष्य है, जो कि उस को सुन कर प्रभावित श्रौर दुखी न हुश्रा होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि उन गरीबों को उन के स्थानों से न हटाया जाय । सरकार उन को वहीं पर घर बना दे श्रौर वहीं पर रहने दे । श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, श्राप को भी इस बात का पूर्ण रूप से ज्ञान है कि श्रगर उन लोगों को उनके वर्तमान घरों से दूर जा कर बसाया गया, तो वे बेचारे श्रपने रोजगार से बंचित हो जायेंगे श्रौर उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा । इस लिये बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों को वहां ही रहने दिया जाये श्रौर उन कटरों को सुधारने के काम को प्रायर्टी दी जाय । हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाश्रों पर इतना धन खर्च हो रहा है । उनकी श्रन्य बातों को थोड़ा पीछे रख कर पहले इन कटरों को सुधारना चाहिये श्रौर इस काय को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये ।

जहां तक खाली कराने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में धाग हउ में बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिये । स्थान खाली कराने का श्रधिकार केवल सरकार को होना चाहिये । उन लोगों को श्रपने घरों से दूर तो किसी भी हालत में नहीं भेजना चाहिए । जब वहां पर सुधार श्रौर नये मकान बनाने का कार्य चल रहा हो, तो उन लोगों के लिये कुछ दूर मैदान मिल जाय तो श्रस्थाई प्रबन्ध ये स्वयंम् कर लेंगे उन को दूरस्थ स्थानों पर भेज कर उन को श्राजीविका के साधनों से बंचित न किया जाय ।

**Shri Gidwani:** The main objection which has been raised against this Bill is the question of providing alternative accommodation to those who will be evicted or removed from the present places. I have some experience in this respect, apart from being evicted from my own land; even those who have come here have to undergo this trouble and great suffering. People who were living here in Delhi and other places in the beginning have been shifted to colonies which are situated far away from the business centres. Not only in Delhi but in many other places in India this has been done.

It was stated at that time that there will be enough employment for them and there will be no difficulty as regards their source of employment or income. But experience prove that they were not able to earn their living and many had to undergo terrible suffering. The whole criticism that has been levelled against this Bill is: what about those people who will be evicted and how will they earn their living? My humble suggestion is that we must have a comprehensive scheme before us stating these are the vacant places in Delhi and how you propose to shift them, how many houses will be built, what will be the accommodation there and what will be the facilities for employment round about there. Unless that very clear picture is placed before us, it is very difficult for us to vote for this Bill. Though I was also a member of the Select Committee, this hesitation was before us.

Apart from this aspect of the question, the other question is the treatment that these people receive at the hands of the lower officials. After all, they are not to be blamed because they have to carry out a particular policy. Therefore, the entire question with which everyone is concerned is the question of removing these people from where they are residing at present. I have also seen some of these colonies, some of these places near Ajmere Gate. People have been carrying on their trade for generations in those places. Now they will be shifted six miles away or seven miles away from those places. How will they be provided with source of employment? That is the main problem. Therefore I would suggest that this Bill may be postponed because all the Members are more or less opposed to that. Mr. Radha Raman, who is an old resident of Delhi gave a very graphic picture, heart-rending picture, not only of a few lakhs of refugees alone but even of non-refugees numbering about three lakhs, who will be displaced. Where will they go? Therefore, we should have a complete picture and I suggest that the Bill may be postponed for the time being and a complete picture may be placed before us so that we may be able to understand the whole question.

1 P.M.

The other suggestion which Shri Radha Raman made was that the question of the advisory council should also be settled before hand and we should know who are going to be the members of the advisory council and what are going to be their functions. We have just had a debate on the rules relating to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill. In connection with that there was a statutory advisory board of which my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was also a member. You saw how the recommendations of that statutory advisory board were accepted or rejected by the Government. Let us not have a repetition of the same thing. Therefore we must know what are going to be the functions of the advisory council before we can really be willing to support this measure. Otherwise, in principle who would not like in these days that slums should be removed? After all. we want all amenities to be provided and the first condition of a good house should be that it should be airy, that it should not be in a congested locality, that the number of people living in that particular locality should not be very large. Everyone will be willing that we should have open spaces, good houses etc., but the whole scheme shoulld be there

When the refugees were being removed to Kalkaji, Malaviya Nagar and Lajpat Nagar, I used to say: "Why not build houses near about Delhi?" They used to say: "Where is the space?" I said: "Build multiple storey houses." Now you see from Red Fort onwards up to Hardinge Bridge so much vacant space was lying there. Research institutes, income-tax office, newspaper offices and a number of institutions have been built. These need not have been built here. They might have been very well shifted to places four or five miles from here. We could have built multiple storeys as they are building in all big cities. If you go to industrial cities in Europe, Soviet Russia, China or other countries, you will find they are building multiple-storyed buildings. We could have done that and saved many lakhs of people from starvation or under-employment or unemployment. But what did we do? We are having all these offices, an office like the Income-tax Office and even a research institute near about Delhi, while shifting residential places far away from the business centre. Therefore these factors, what we call human factors, should be taken into consideration. We are not taking human factors into consideration. We are simply having a plan and a map. So many people, shift them seven miles, build one room tenements, keep them there and money will flow, occupation will flow and all will be employed. This is not the way of planning. This is not the way of rational thinking. This is not the way of improving the so-

[Shri Gidwani]

ial status of people. Suppose you remove them and you give them a room, does that fill their belly, does it lead to their advancement, does it provide them educational facilities? All these factors we are ignoring. We are simply proceeding on some basis which has no relation to the realities of the situation before us. That is why from all sections of the House there is no support to this Bill though the Select Committee has approved it.

I do not want to go into the history how Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was the Chairman of the Select Committee and how he resigned. He will give you the whole background of this Bill. I will only say and repeat again; let us not in a hurry pass certain legislation which may bring misery to thousands of people instead of bringing relief to them. If our object is to provide better housing accommodation, if our object is to remove slums, if our object is to take steps towards the advancement of the people and their better living, we must have a clear picture before us. All the objections that have been raised here in the speeches so far are not mere phantoms, something airy or imaginary. These are the real facts of the situation. People who are living in Delhi, men like Shri Radha Raman who know the real situation, who are moving about the city are telling you these things. Therefore, you must have some faith, some confidence at least in your own Members who are not your opponent, who are not saying anything with a view to defaming the Government or to put difficulties in the path of the Government. Of course, I do not suggest that the opponents say things with a view to defame the Government or create difficulties, but I say even your own friends, members of your own party, people living in Delhi who are all well-wishers of the people are raising these objections. Why? Because they have genuine fears. Therefore you must create a situation in which all these genuine fears are removed and a complete and comprehensive scheme is placed before the House before the Bill is passed in a final form.

With these words, I would only request that something should be done to allay those fears and create a situation which might be favourably considered by the people, so that all sections of the House may support the Bill. Otherwise, in principle no one in the House will oppose such a measure which is intended to remove slums and create better living conditions.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : यह विधेयक सरकारी जमीनें और सरकारी इमारतें खाली कराने से सम्बन्ध रखता है। यह बिल संशोधित रूप में हमारे सामने पेश है। मुझ से पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा है। परन्तु दो तीन बात अभी तक सदन के सामने नहीं आयी हैं। उनके ऊपर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारा अधिकारी वर्ग उन बातों और आश्वासनों की अधिक परवाह नहीं करता जो बातें कि इस सदन में की जाती हैं या जो आश्वासन कि इस सदन में दिये जाते हैं। वे ज्यादा तवज्जह उन शब्दों पर देते हैं जो कि विधेयक के अन्दर होते हैं और जो कि बाद में अधिनियम बन जाता है। जो उन शब्दों से मतलब निकलता है उसके अनुसार ही वे कार्य करते हैं। जो शब्द विधेयक में दिये हुये हैं, अगर हम उनको देखें तो मालूम होगा कि उनसे आम जनता को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। खास तौर से जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो बेसरोसामान बैठे हुये हैं और बुरी अवस्था में बैठे हुये हैं, उनको इस विधेयक से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

1·7 P.M.

यह ठीक है कि जिन जगहों में वे बैठे हुये हैं उनको सरकार इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने पर खाली करा सकेगी और उन

जमीनों को उसी तरह से बेच सकेगी जैसा कि उसने झंडेवालान में किया । झंडेवालान में शरणार्थी भाई रहते थे, उनको हटाया गया, और उस जमीन को आज ४० और ५० रुपये गज के हिसाब से बेचा जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जो लोग इन जमीनों को खरीदते हैं उनको उसकी कीमत पर ढ़ाई रुपया प्रति सैकड़े के हिसाब से प्रति छमाही या प्रति वर्ष देना होगा । इस तरह से एक बड़ी रकम उनको हर साल देनी पड़ेगी । ऐसी अवस्था में वे आदमी जो कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं वे कैसे इतने मूल्य पर इस ज़मीन को खरीद सकते हैं । इन लोगों की अवस्था यह है कि ये दिन भर काम करके शाम को आटा साग लाते हैं और खा लेते हैं और दूसरे दिन के लिये दूसरे दिन फिर मेहनत करते हैं । ये लोग ४० और ५० रुपये वर्ग गज के हिसाब से जमीन कैसे खरीद सकते हैं । और मान लीजिये कि किसी के पास कुछ जुड़ा हुआ पैसा हो और वह इस जमीन को खरीद भी ले, तो वह उसकी कीमत का ढाई प्रतिशत हर साल कैसे चुका सकेगा । मुझे मालूम है कि इंम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) ने करोल बाग आदि स्थानों में ६ आना प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से जमीन दी थीं । उन जमीनों पर आज भी वह लोग रहते हैं । मैं पूछता हूं कि जब पहले इतनी सरल किश्तों पर जमीन दी जा सकती थी तो आज क्यों नहीं दी जा सकती । मैंने इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट में दरियाफ्त किया तो मालूम हुआ कि उनको सात आठ रुपया प्रति गज के हिसाब से डेवेलपमेंट (विकास) के लिये खर्च करना होता है । मान लीजिये कि यह ठीक है, तो भी सात आठ रुपये गज के स्थान पर इस जमीन की कीमत नौ या दस रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज रखी जा सकती है, लेकिन ४० और ५० रुपये गज तो किसी तरह भी नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये । इसके लिये कहा जाता है कि और लोग भी तो इसी भाव से जमीन बेचते हैं। लेकिन यह तो कोई दलील नहीं हुई । हम कहते हैं कि हम यहां समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं, बड़े और छोटे के फर्क को कम करना चाहते हैं, फिर ऐसी अवस्था में इस तरह की बात कहना ठीक नहीं है । केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि इस जमीन की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा है । एक शर्त और भी है । वह यह कि अगर वह आदमी किसी वक्त तंगी की वजह से अपना मकान बेचना चाहे तो इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट उसकी कीमत आंकेगा । और इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के अनुसार जो कुछ मुनाफा उसको होगा, उसका ५० पर सेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को मिलेगा । चाहे वह आदमी अपने मकान को घाटे में भी बेचे, फिर भी उसकी कीमत का अनुमान इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट करे, और इस बात की परवाह नहीं करेगा कि वह आदमी उसको कितनी कीमत में बेच रहा है । तो यह इस तरह की बातें हैं, उनको हमें देखना है और समझना है ।

जहां तक कटरों का ताल्लुक है श्री राधा रमण ने बड़े विस्तार से उनकी बाबत हाउस का ध्यान दिलाया और यह बतलाया कि उनमें लोग कितनी बुरी असवस्थां में अपने दिन गुजार रहे हैं ।

अजमेरी गेट का बहुत पुराना मसला है वहां के लोग बहुत ही बुरी हालत में हैं और वह न तो ठीक बसने के ढंग पर हैं और न ही उनके लिये कोई माकूल इंतजाम किया गया है । कभी उनको उठाने की बात कही जाती है तो कभी बसाने की बात कही जाती है। अभी पिछले दिनों उठाने की बात कही गई उसके बाद फिर कहा गया कि नहीं यहां पर मकान बनाये जायेंगे और उनको बसाया जायेगा किन्तु आज इस विधेयक को देख कर वहां के लोग घबडाये हुए हैं और वहां के बहुत से प्रतिनिधि मुझ से आकर मिले । उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि फिर हमारे दिल में घबड़ाहट हो रही है कि पता नहीं हमारा क्या बनेगा, हमारे लिये क्या होगा और क्या नहीं होगा और हमारी क्या

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

हालत बनेगी । हमें आप कम से कम इस हाउस में कहिये कि हम जिस अवस्था मे पड़े हैं उसी में हमको रहने दिया जायेगा । उन्होंने बड़े ही मार्मिक शब्दों में कहा कि आदमी जहां पर पैदा होता है वहां की मिट्टी से और उसके कण कण से उसे प्रेम हो जाता है , तो कम से कम हम सैकड़ों वर्षों से जहां रहते चले आये हैं, उस भूमी को जहां हमारे बाप, दादा रहते थे, जहां पर हम खेले कूदे और इतने बड़े हुए, उस जगह से हमें हटा कर दूर ले जाया जा रहा है तो वह एक दम से तो नहीं हो सकता और वहां पर बसने में हमें समय लगेगा और वहां पर हमारी रोजी का खाने पीने का क्या इंतजाम होगा, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी सरकार से यह बिनती है कि हमें लोगों के सामने इस तरह के आकर्षक सुझाव रखने चाहियें ताकि लोग उसकी तरफ बढ़ें । पिछली बार हमारे पुनर्वास विभाग ने तिलकनगर के पास कुछ जमीन ले ली और वहां पर उसने १ १०,१०० गज के प्लाट्स बनाये और उसने विस्थापित भाइयों से कहा कि जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाई उस जगह पर बसना चाहेगें उनको हम १००, १०० गज जमीन देंगे और ५०० रुपया मकान बनाने के लिये देंगे । उसके पश्चात् आप जैसा चाहें वैसा बना सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक उसी तरीके की यदि कोई आकर्षक योजना हो, कोई इस तरीके की बात वहां रखी जाय, यदि हम यह कहें कि हम अजमेरी गेट वालों को उठा करके झील कुरंजा या शहादरा ले जा कर बसायेंगे तो उनको नागवार मालूम पडता है लेकिन यदि हम उसके साथ ही उनको यह कहें कि हम अमुक स्थान पर इतने गज जमीन देते हैं और उसके साथ में इतना हम लोन देना चोहते हैं, इतनी सहायता देना चाहते हैं तो यह संभव हो सकता है कि लोग उधर आयें । लोंगो को हम बतलायें कि यह शर्तें हैं, इन शर्तों पर आप वहां आइये, बिलकुल आसान किश्तों में हम आपको वहां बसने के लिये लोन देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि काफी लोग खुशी खुशी उधर जा कर बस जायेंगे और इतने पर भी अगर कुछ लोग वहां पर नहीं जाते और पुरानी जगह पर पड़े रहते हैं तो उनका वहां पर बसाइये और उनके रहने के वास्ते दो मंजिले और तीन मंजिले मकान तैयार करवाइये और वहां पर उनको रखिये ।

मेरी इस सरकार से विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि इंसमें जो भाषा सम्बन्धी बात है और जहां पर आप एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ( मंत्रणांकर समिति ) बनाने का आशवासन देते हैं, वहां यह चीज साफ नहीं है कि ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड की जो सलाह होगी वह कहां तक मानी जायेगी । मुझे इस बात का अच्छी तरह से ज्ञान है कि कई बार कई बातों के लिये कहा जाता है और प्रार्थनाएं की जाती हैं किन्तु फिर उसमें वही कानूनी अडचनें आ जाती हैं और वह काम नहीं हो पाता और हमको यह जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि बिल में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है, इस लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते । मैं फिर सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा और मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करे और विचार करके कोई ऐसी समुचित व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि यह कोई पूंजीपति लोगों का मामला तो है नहीं, यह तो बिलकुल साधारण गरीब लोगों का मामला है और उसको सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ही सुलझाया जा सकता है और ऐसा करने से हमारी सरकार यश की भागी होगी और मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि वह इन गरीब आदमियों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दे ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: Though I have made many speeches on the floor of this House, I do not want to make

a speech today. I want to make only an appeal. I do not come to argue my case, because that case does not need any argument. But I come here only to persuade the authorities that be, to take into account all sides of the question, that have been referred to on the floor of this House today and even before.

My first point is this. Kindly look at clause 4 of this amending Bill, and look at the number of authorities that are going to be in charge of the directive operations of this Bill. The very enumeration of those authorities makes one feel very doubtful. First of all, there is the Central Government; then, there is the authority under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act; then, there is the State of Delhi; then, there is the Delhi Improvement Trust; and then, finally, there are the local authorities.

Sir, democracy does not mean the proliferation of authorities. Democracy does not mean the ramification and dissipation of authority. I know, democracy means decentralisation. But this is not the decentralisation that we want; this is decentralisation with a vengeance. I would have used a stronger word, but I do not want to use it, because I am making an appeal. But I would say that this multiplication of authorities is, in itself, a condemnation of this Bill, because there are so many grindstones. Every authority is a grindstone. I do not want to use hard words, but every authority is going to be a grindstone. And all these grindstones are going to grind the poor man into, shall I say, flour.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Do not use strong expression.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have come here today to make an appeal, and therefore, I would submit, with the utmost humility, to the Ministers in charge of the implementation of this Bill, that first of all, they should do away with this pluralisation of authorities. Unless, that is done, I am afraid there can be no peace, there can be no effective operation of this Bill, and there can be no effective control over anything.

I would suggest that instead of having these small authorities here and there, instead of having this brood of authorities, they should have one strong, competent, and important authority who will deal with this problem. That is the first point that I want to make.

My second point is that the phrase 'public premises' is too wide a phrase. Anything can be covered under the term 'public premises'. Formerly, the wording was 'Government premises', and now, they have coined a new phrase 'public premises'. I would say that this phrase 'public premises' requires a lot of definition and clarification. Of course, it will be said 'We shall do so, when we frame the rules in connection with this Bill'. But I think the House is entitled to know at least the broad outlines of what the words 'public premises' mean. Whatever is given is vague and does not lead us to anything. I would, through you, request the hon. Ministers that whenever they bring forward such Bills which have to deal with millions of people, they should kindly see to it that the words bear some definite connotation and they are not left vague and hanging in the air.

I would, therefore, say that the phrase 'public premises' is a very big net, and this net can catch any fish. Of course, it is a net which will catch only small fish; perhaps it won't be able to catch any big fish. But I am not worried about small fish or big fish; I am worried about the maze of this law, the tentacles of this thing. I think this should have been very clearly and precisely defined.

The third point that I want to make is this. I have no quarrel with the DIT. I only want that its nomenclature should be changed. You keep it as it is, but do not call it Delhi Improvement Trust. You call it Delhi

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Displacement Trust or you call it Delhi Enrichment Trust. I have no quarrel with that and you can keep it going, functioning as it is.

Shri Feroze Gandhi said something in this connection yesterday. Nobody has had the courage to contradict him, and if anybody contradicts him, I think he does so on his own, at his own peril. Shri Feroze Gandhi is not the man who will make any statement on the floor of the House which will bear challenge. What did he say? The premises which are taken over by this Delhi Improvement Trust are being sold, are being rented out, to so many adventurers who have come to Delhi and who have made lots of profit out of these things. Delhi is a very great city and all kinds of people live here. There are also some persons who want to make money, quick money, and money in a clever way. Therefore, I say that this should be called the Delhi Enrichment Trust, because the authority which the Government are going to take over is going in some cases, more or less, to work for the advantage of some rich persons who take land at Rs. 5 per yard and sell it at Rs. 50 per yard. They do so, and therefore, I say that this business of taking over land is to be scrutinised, controlled and regulated. It cannot be left to this Delhi Improvement Trust. We know all about this Delhi Improvement Trust and we know what a glorious account it has given of itself so far. As a Member of Parliament, I would say that the Delhi Improvement Trust cannot be given these blanket powers to play with persons.

The fourth point I want to make is as regards eviction. We know eviction of a kind; we, persons who have come from West Punjab or persons who have come from East Bengal, know eviction of a kind. But that was compulsory eviction of a kind. This is illegal eviction made legal. That eviction was due to the catastrophe which overtook us, but this eviction has been made by us. If I give you the harrowing tales of this eviction—I do not want to cover the ground which has already been covered by so many Members—if I give you only one harrowing tale of those persons who have been evicted, I think you will feel very unhappy. Every Member will feel very unhappy.

What does a piece of land mean to a man? I want to have the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri Tyagi, also, because he is a humanist. What is the meaning of eviction? Eviction does not mean eviction from only a dwelling place. It is not moving from Pataudi House to Western Court and from Western Court to North Avenue. It is not a question of habitation alone. It is not a question of moving from this road to that road. It is not merely a question of living quarters. That is also there. But with these houses are associated the sources of livelihood. It is not a question of mere shelter; it is a vast economic problem. The house and the economic source are almost one and the same. It is not only that. It is also the question of the social community.

We have all come from West Pakistan and we are happy; the Government of India have done so much for us. But then the social community to which we belonged in West Pakistan cannot be had here; somebody is here, somebody is there and somebody else has gone to some other place.

Therefore, the house means three things. It is a roof, it is a shelter over your head. It is the source of your livelihood and it is also the centre of your social life. These poor people do not go to any clubs. These poor people do not have any office establishments. These poor people do not have any big business shows. They do not have any such things. I would therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister and also to the hon. Shri Tyagi, who seems to be very much interested in this problem. The problem of eviction is not merely a problem of the location of a person. They will say; 'We will give them alternative accommodation'. Very good. That is also something; I do not deny it. But alternative accommodation is nothing when you uproot the man from his social life and from his economic life. You send him six miles away or seven miles away, or even two miles away of course, you will say 'We do not send him six miles away'. But if you uproot him, it is physical uprooting, it is social uprooting and it is economic uprooting. It is an uprooting for which I cannot find adequate words.

Therefore, I submit most respectfully to the hon. Ministers here—and they are the ultimate judges of what I am saying—that this problem will not be solved merely by eviction. I have been told that now certain places are kept open spaces. We need open spaces. We want lawns. I want Delhi to have lawns and open spaces, but before Delhi gets lawns and open spaces, I want roofs for the poor people, I want roof over their heads. I think lawns and open spaces will come afterwards. Now, so much of the land is being kept as a sealed thing in the name of open spaces and all that.

I would request these hon. Ministers to stop issuing these notices in the rainy season. Do you know what is happening in Shahdara? In the Jumna, the water level is rising and it is only 1½ feet below the flood level. A number of houses are under water. Water is flowing into some of the houses, and even at this time notices are being served on some of the inhabitants of Shahdara! I know these Ministers do not serve notices. They are very fine flowers of Indian citizenship—finest flowers, I should say. They do not serve the notices but you know that notices are being served, and those poor people are being asked to quit their houses at this time. We are Indians and we know the rainy season and we know the difficulties which are experienced in the rainy season. Of course, my friends from Bengal know them much more than I do. But even here the rainy season is not a very pleasant thing always. The rainy season means the falling of houses and so many other things. These notices are being served on people in Shahdars why? So that they should quit those houses at this time. I would say that there is a kind of panic at least in Shahdara at this time, because notices are being served.

I am told that this Bill took a months to come into form. It contains only 6 clauses and I do not know why it took so much time. Of course, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava will be able to throw some light on it.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): He was dethroned.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Who was dethroned?

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not believe in these things, enthroning and dethroning and all that. I am a democrat. You may have belief in them I have not.

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):** He is a communist.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** This Bill consisting only of 6 clauses took 8 months to take shape. Why did it happen like that? I want to know from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava why the Committee took 8 months to give shape to it. That makes me think that though this Bill appears to be a very simple and non-controversial Bill —I know what Sardar Swaran Singh proposes will be non-controversial because he is a man of sweet reasonableness and he will make even a controversial thing look non-controversial—this Bill is bound up with the lives and well-being of lakhs of persons, lakhs of those persons whom we, in our imaginary visions of authority, call poor people. I would be ashamed to call them poor people.

This Bill concerns the fate of so many persons:; it also concerns the future of Delhi. Is Delhi going to be a paradise for profiteers: is Delhi going to be paradise for people who traffic in these lands? Is Delhi going

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

to be a paradise for those people who are trying to get rich and fat on these things? If that is going to be, I despair about the future. This Bill is meant to make Delhi a better city. I may tell you that when this Bill is passed, Delhi will not become a better city than before but Delhi will become a good city for some but not so for all.

So, I submit most respectfully to the two Ministers who are here and the third Minister also who is here because he is taking a lot of interest in this Bill (*Interruption*) that this Bill should be referred back to the same Committee and all the sting that is in it should be removed because in every word of this Bill there is something which will cause some suffering, some misery and some hardship. Therefore, I would say that this Bill should be withdrawn and another Bill should be brought forward in which should be embodied all the constructive suggestions given by the House today.

With these words I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : पेश्तर इसके कि मैं इस बिल पर अपने विचार प्रकट करूं, मैं एक बात बिल्कुल साफ कर देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि चूंकि इस बिल के कंसिड्रेशन (विचार) के दौरान में सिलैक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) के मेम्बरान ने बहुत सी शहादतें सुनीं, और बहुत से स्थानों को जाकर देखा और बहुत से दूसरे आमूर की तरफ तवज्जह दी और उस दौरान में कई ऐसी चीजें हमारे नोटिस में आई जिनका कि मैं आज जिक्र करूंगा और कोशिश करूंगा कि किसी तरह की तलखी मेरे कहने में न आए लेकिन मुम्किन है कि जो नक्शा मैं खींचू उससे किसी के दिल को ठेस पहुंचे । इस वास्ते शुरू में ही मैं यह अर्ज कर दना चाहता हुं कि अगर मैं कोई ऐसी बात कहूं तो मेरा मंशा किसी के खिलाफ जाती तौर पर कुछ कहने का नहीं होगा और न ही मैं किसी को नाराज करने की गरज से ही ऐसा कहूंगा । मैं एक और भी बात कह देना चाहता हूं । इस बिल के इन्चार्ज मेरे दोस्त सरदार साहब हैं लेकिन यह चीज बिल्कुल भी उनकी नहीं है । मेरे ख्याल में यह बिल मेरी मोहतरिमा बहन राजकुमारी अमृत कौर का है । उनकी खिदमत में मैं खास तौर से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि उनके लिए मेरे दिल में बड़ा प्रेम है, बड़ी श्रद्धा है । यह प्रेम और श्रद्धा इस वास्ते नहीं है कि वह आज मिनिस्टर हैं बल्कि इस लिए है कि वह महात्मा गांधी जी के साथ बहुत अर्से तक एसोसिएटिड (सम्पर्क में) रही हैं और जो भी महात्मा जी के साथ एसोसिएटिड रहा है, उसके लिए ही हमारे दिल में बहुत ज्यादा इज्जत है । उस जमाने में मैं और मेरे बहुत से दोस्त शायद मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट (संसद) भी नहीं थे ताहम वह हमारी इज्जत की मुस्तहिक (अधिकारिणी) हैं ।

मेरा ख्याल है कि जो कुछ मैं कहूंगा सरदार साहब उसका बुरा नहीं मनायेंगे । मैं यह भी कह देना अपना फर्ज समझता हूं कि शरणार्थियों के मामले को ले कर जब भी मैं उनकी खिटम्मत में गया या उनके डिपार्टमेंट की खिदमत में पेश हुआ तब उन्होंने हमारी मदद की और उनके डिपार्टमेंट ने हमारी मदद की । इस वास्ते जो कुछ भी मैं कहूं, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको इमपरसनल तरीके से लिया जाए । सरदार साहब के साथ मेरी और भी तरह से हमदर्दी है। लेकिन फिलवाकया मैंने एक कहानी सुनी है कि जो कुकू (कोयल) होती है वह अपने अंडे किसी दूसरे के घोंसले में जाकर रख देती है . . . .

**श्री त्यागी** : कोयल के घोंसले में रखती है ।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : जो भी हो, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला इस मिनिस्टरी का नहीं है और इसका इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है । यह मामला गाडगील

साहब के वक्त का है और जब मैं गाडगील साहब का नाम लेता हूं तो मुझे गलगल अश्योरेंसज़ (आश्वासन) की याद आ जाती है। ताहम इस मिनिस्टिरी का उससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इस मिनिस्टरी ने जितनी चाही, मदद भी की। लेकिन फिर भी जितनी मदद होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं की। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह बेहतर होता कि यह सारा मामला हाउसिंग मिनिस्टरी (आवास मंत्रालय) के पास जाता और हमारी बहन के हाथ में ही लिंग बाम एप्लाई करने वाले ही महकमे रहते। जो मेडिकल साइंसिस हैं और जो ही लिंग चीज़ है वही उनके महकमे में रहते और वह हमें बतातीं कि मलेरिया को हिन्दुस्तान से दूर कर दिया है। लेकिन उनके मातहत कई एक महकमे हैं। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं इससे मुतमैइन (संतुष्ट) नहीं हूं। मैं चाहता हूं—जैसा कि अभी हमारे दोस्त शर्मा साहब ने फ़रमाया—कि दरअस्ल यह महकमा चन्द महकमों का मजमूआ नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि यह एक अलाहिदा महकमा होना चाहिए था। अगर उसके लिए एक अलाहिदा बिल लाया जाता और अलाहिदा दफ़ात होतीं और एक एडवाइज़री बोर्ड बनाया जाता, तो हम इस पर गौर करते। मुझे यह कहने में ज़रा भी ताम्मुल (आपत्ति) नहीं है कि मैं इस अश्योरेंसस के मामले को प्रेजुडिस से देखता हूं और वह इस लिए इसकी जो पिछली हिस्ट्री है, जिस तरह यह मामला आया, जिस तरह इन ऐक्टस पर अमल हुआ। उन को हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं। उस सारे background को हम नज़र-अन्दाज़ नहीं कर सकते हैं, जब कि हम इस बिल पर गौर कर रहे हैं। खसूसन क्योंकि मैं खुद इन assurances का पार्टी था। गरीबनवाज़, यह बिल कोई अपनी किस्म का पहला बिल नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am doubtful whether the Chair in a democratic Parliament should be addressed as *gharibnawaz*.

**श्री धुलेकर** (जिला झांसी-दक्षिण): अदालत की याद आ गई है।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : नहीं, अदालत की याद नहीं आई है। जनाब, मैं यह लफ्ज़ सोच-विचार कर इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूं। अगर मैं स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर को गरीबनवाज़ न कहूं, तो किस को कहूं?

**उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय** : यह कचहरी तो नहीं है।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : यह कचहरी नहीं, लेकिन यह जगह तो उससे भी बड़ी है। अगर गरीबों का कोई मुहाफ़िज़ (रक्षक) है, तो वह यह पालियामेंट है और इस पालियामेंट का कोई मुहाफ़िज़ है, तो वह स्पीकर (अध्यक्ष) और डिप्टी स्पीकर (उपाध्यक्ष) है।

**उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय** : खैर, मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूं।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : जनाब, मैंने सिर्फ़ एक बार गरीबनवाज़ कहा है। मैं तो उस लफ्ज़ को दो बार कहना चाहता हूं—गरीबनवाज़ स्क्वायर कहना चाहता हूं। जनाब, क्यों हमारे स्पीकर साहब जमना बाज़ार गए? उससे उनका क्या वास्ता था? वहां तो कोई पालियामेंट नहीं हो रही थी। और, जनाब, आप भी जब कोई दुख महसूस करते हैं, तो आप भी स्पीच देते हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर तो कम बोलते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज़ किया है, फ़िलवाके पालियामेंट से बड़ा गरीबों का मुहाफ़िज़ कोई नहीं है और पालियामेंट में स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर से कोई बड़ा मुहाफ़िज़ अवाम और पालियामेंट के हकूक का नहीं है।

जनाब जहां तक इस सवाल का ताल्लुक है, कि यह बिल किस तरह आया, यह एक बड़ा मौज़ूं सवाल है। १९४७ में आठ लाख शरणार्थी अपने घरों को छोड़ कर,

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बेसरो-समान होकर यहां आए । उन शरणार्थी भाइयों की, जिनकी कबरों पर हिन्दुस्तान को स्वराज्य हासिल हुआ है, उस वक्त की हालत का ज़रा अन्दाज़ा लगाइये । उस वक्त दिल्ली की कुल आबादी पांच लाख के करीब थी, जैसा कि अभी मेरे भाई ने बताया है। दिल्ली की ज़मीन और मकान उस वक्त इतने महदूद थे कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी को जगह नहीं दी जा सकती थी । लेकिन हमारी वैलफेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) ने, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और सरदार पटेल ने उनके लिए इस कद्र कोशिश की, उनके साथ इस कद्र हमदर्दी ज़ाहिर की, जो कि उन्हीं का हिस्सा थी । उस वक्त पचास लाख आदमी इधर से उधर गए और पचास लाख उधर से इधर आए । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त एक करोड़ आदमियों का इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर लाना ले जाना कोई खाला जी का घर न था। लेकिन उस वक्त स्टेट के सारे रीसोर्सिज़ (संसाधन) इस काम पर लगा दिए गए, ताकि हमारे भाइयों को यहां आने में सहूलियत हो और यहां पर भी उनको सहुलियत हो । उन दिनों मैं एक मुकाम पर गया और वहां पर शरणार्थियों से मिला । उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि पंडित नेहरू ने हमको जीवन-दान दिया है हमको दोबारा जिन्दगी दी है और अगर वह हमारी मदद न करते और हम खत्म हो जाते। एक साल के बाद मैं फिर उसी मुकाम पर गया और लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि पंडित नेहरू हमको यहां पर ले तो आए, लेकिन क्या उन्होंने एसा हमको एक-एक इंच जबहा करने के लिए—तिल तिल कर मरने देने के लिए किया ? लखनऊ के इमामबाड़े के एक मुजावर का यह कहना मुझे याद आता है कि परमात्मा ने हमको आबे-हयात (अमृत) बख्शी है, हम इतने गरीब हैं, लेकिन परमात्मा हमको मौत नहीं देता । यह उनके मांगने का तरीका था ।

जिस वक्त यहां पर आठ लाख शरणार्थी आए, उस वक्त दिल्ली में और उसके आस-पास ज़मीनों की क्या हालत थी ? आज तो हमको वहां पर महल दिखाई देते हैं, लेकिन उस वक्त वह जगह एक किस्म की ओपन लैट्रिन थी और कई किस्म के दरिन्दे और कुत्ते-बिल्लियां वहां पर फिरती थीं । उन आठ लाख आदमियों में से कुछ ने अपनी औरतों के ज़ेवर बेचे, अपने हाथों से मिट्टी खोदी और गारा बनाया और अपने रहने के लिए मकान खड़े किए । उन्होंन सैल्फ़-हैल्प के ज़रिय मकानात बनाने शुरू किए और यह नहीं देखा कि वह जगह किस की है । वे ज़मीन इम्परूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की भी थीं, म्यूनिसिपल कमेटियों (नगरपालिकाओं) की भी थीं और प्राइवेट आदमियों की भी थीं । लेकिन सवाल है कि वे लोग क्या करते ? मैंने पहले भी एक मौके पर इस बात का जवाब दिया था कि इंडियन पीनल कोड (भारतीय दंड संहिता) का दफ़ा १०५ मुझ को इस सवाल का जवाब देती है । और वह यह है कि जिस वक्त किसी इन्सान पर आफत पड़े और उसकी मौत का सवाल हो, तो उसको अख्तियार है कि वह दूसरे की मौत वाकया कर दे ।

Self-preservation is nature's oldest law.

वे लोग यहां पर आए और उन्होंने यहां पर कुछ मकान बनाए । इसके बाद सब-इंस्पैक्टर साहबान और म्यूनिसिपल कमेटियों ने वहां झगड़ा शुरू किया और कहा कि ये लोग कैसे दूसरों की ज़मीन पर बगैर इजाज़त के मकान बनाते हैं? इस पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर (उप-आयुक्त) ने हुक्म दिया कि इन मकानों को कायम रहने दिया जाय और इनको गिराया न जाय । श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना ने भी हुक्म दिया कि इन मकानों को रहने दिया जाय और तीन बरस तक ये मकान रहेंगे । मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि कमेटियों की कनाईवेंस (मर्ज़ी), एक्वीसेंस (स्वीकृति) और कनसेन्ट (अनुमति)

और आगे चल कर सैंक्शन और एक्टिव एवेटमेंट से वे मकानात बने। बनने के बाद लोगों को कुछ दिक्कत पेश आई, तो सवाल उठा कि इस बारे में क्या किया जाय। अभी श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने एक बात की तरफ हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाई है और वह यह है कि उन्होंने एविक्शन (बेदखली) के मायने उसके असली मायनों से ज्यादा वसी लिए। एविक्शन से पहली हालत थी रीहैबिलिटेशन (पुनर्वास) की। रेफ़्यूजी को पहले तो गेनफुल एम्पलायमेंट चाहिए। मकान का सवाल तो बाद में आता है। दिल्ली एक ऐसी जगह है, जहां पर लाहौर और दूसरे बड़े-बड़ शहरों के लोग आकर बसे और यहां पर उनको गेनफुल एम्पलायमेंट (लाभदायक नौकरी) मिली। उन्होंने मकानों की परवाह नहीं की। इसी लिए यहां पर सड़कों के किनारे खराब और निकम्मे मकानात खड़े हो गए। बाद में मकानात का सवाल उठा और झगड़ा शुरू हुआ। ऐसे हालात में, गरीबनवाज,--आप मुझे माफ़ करेंगे, जनाब, मैं यह लफ़्ज दोबारा अर्ज कर रहा हूं—१९४७ का पहला एक्ट (अधिनियम) आया। उसमें गवर्नमेंट ने वेट नहीं दी, लेकिन हमारे लिए वह वेट ही थी। उस वक्त कहा गया कि शरणार्थियों को हाउस (आवास देने) करने के लिए हमने लोगों के मकान रेक्विज़ीशन (अधिग्रहण) करने हैं और इसके लिए हम तैयार थे। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर उनके लिए कुछ और भी मस्लन Quartering की जरूरत होती तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि यह सदन उसकी इजाजत दे देता। इसके साथ ही मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये सब बिल, जो कि आज ला आफ दि लैंड हैं, जो आर्डिनरी ला आफ दि लैंड है, उसमें एक्सेप्शन हैं। यह इमरजेंसी लेजिस्लेशन (आयातकालीन विधान) है, जो कि सिर्फ इमरजेंसी के लिए होता है। १९४७ का एक्ट सिर्फ दो बरस के लिए पास किया गया था और इस बात की इजाजत दी गई थी कि अगर और जरूरत हुई तो एक बरस के लिए और उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आज यह समझा जाता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट का हक है कि वह इस सदन से इस किस्म का कानून पास करा ले। खैर, १९५० में उस एक्ट को अमेंड (संशोधित) करने की एटेम्प्ट (प्रयत्न) हुई और सरदार बलदेव सिंह एक एक्ट लाए, जिस में आम तौर पर मिलिटरी एक्सीजेंसीज (सैनिक आवश्यकताएं) —जरूरियात—का ज्यादा प्राविजन था। वह एक्ट भी पास ही गया। उसके बाद तीसरा एक्ट आया, जो कि १९५१ का ५९ नम्बर का एक्ट था। इस बिल पर अपनी स्पीच के दौरान में जैसे सरदार साहब ने फरमाया था कि यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है, और यह बिल कंटेंशस नहीं है। इसी तरह से उस बिल के बारे में गाडगिल साहब ने कहा था कि यह बिल बहुत छोटा है और आज ही खत्म ही जायेगा। वह बिल था भी छोटा सा। लेकिन उस बिल में और इस बिल में इस कदर यकसानियत (समानता) है कि मुझे यह कहने में कोई भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं कि ये दोनों बिल निहायत कम्पलीकेटेड (जटिल) और दूर जाने वाले हैं। जब वह बिल हाउस में आया तो उस पर तीन दिन तक बहस होती रही, यानी २९ और ३० नवम्बर को और १ दिसम्बर को। वह बिल इतना कंटेंशस (विवादस्पद) था कि अगर वह आज भी हाउस में आता तो उसकी उतनी ही मुखालिफत होती जितनी कि उस वक्त हुई थी और शायद वह आज पास भी न होता। वह बिल सिलेक्ट कमटी को भेजा गया और मैं ही वह बदकिस्मत शख्स था जिसकी तहरीक पर वह सिलेक्ट कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई बदकिस्मत इसलिय कि assurances जो हमने कबूल किये उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ। उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने आठ दस महीने तक उस पर गौर किया। उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी में आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब, इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधारन्यास) के नुमायन्दे, डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब वगैरह ने हिस्सा लिया था, और हमने उस में कुछ इस तरह के चेंजज किये कि जिनकी

[पंडित ठाकर दास भार्गव]

वजह से उसमें जितनी खराबियां थीं वे हमारे ख्याल से दूर हो जायें। उसके बाद हमने उसको मंजूर कर लिया। वह बिल बहुत ड्रास्टिक था। किसी लेजिस्लेचर (विधान मंडल) को इतना ड्रास्टिक (क्रान्तिकारी) बिल (विधेयक) पास नहीं करना चाहिए जब तक कि उसकी खास जरूरत ही लाहक न हो।

मैं यहां पर एक बात और साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। वह यह कि मैं आब्स्ट्रक्शनिस्ट (बाधा पैदा करने वाला) नहीं हूं। आप कितना ही ड्रास्टिक बिल लायें, लेकिन अगर मुझे यह तसल्ली हो जाये कि यह देश के भले के लिए है तो मैं उसका स्वाद करने को तैयार हूं। इस भवन में हमने ऐसे कानून पास किये हैं जिसके मुताबिक निहत्थे लोंगों पर आसमान से गोले गिराये जायें, तो भी वाजिब है लेकिन अगर वह देश के भले के लिए हो तो हमने मंजूर किया और अब भी करेंगे। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस तरह के कानून की जरूरत न हो तो मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह पास किया जाये। मैं अपने देश के डिमोक्रेटिक सेट अप को इतना अच्छा देखना चाहता हूं जितना अच्छा कि दुनिया में कहीं न हो। तो हमने उस बिल को पास किया, लेकिन जो हमको एश्योरेंसेज दिये गये थे उनकी बिना पर हमने उस बिटर बिल को हज्म किया।

इस बिल के अन्दर दो चीजें आती हैं। एक तो एश्योरेंसेज का जिक्र आता है और एक स्लम एरिया का जिक्र आता है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो एश्योरेंस हमको दिये गये थे उनको हमने कबूल किया। मैं उनको यहां पढ़कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं, और सुनाने में वक्त लगेगा। मैं जनाब की तवज्जह २९ सितम्बर सन् १९५१ की प्रोसीडिंग्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। उन एश्योरेंसेज के बाद वह बिल साढ़े ६ बजे के करीब पास कर दिया गया। उस सिलसिले में मूवर आफ दी बिल ने एक छोटी सी स्पीच दी जो कि फैक्चुअल थी, और मैंने उसका छोटा सा जवाब दिया। लाला अचिंत राम जी ने भी कुछ कहा, और फिर उसे उसी वक्त पास कर दिया। लेकिन उस वक्त जो थोड़ी सी बातें कही गयी थीं वे जनाब की खास तवज्जह की मस्तहक हैं। मैं उन बातों को पढ़कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता। मैं मुख्तसिर में उनको कहे देता हूं। उस वक्त हमने गाडगिल साहब से यह कहा था कि इन दस महीनों में इधर तो आप हमसे बातें करते रहे और उधर आपके हाकिम लोग लोगों के मकान गिराते रहे। यह नामुनासिब था कि एक तरफ तो राजीनामे की बात की जाती रहे और दूसरी तरफ लोगों के मकान गिराये जायें। उस वक्त मैंने अर्ज किया था कि सात दिन के अन्दर आप इसको इफेक्टिव (लागू) कर दें ताकि जो तीन चार हजार मकान आप बचाना चाहते हैं उनको रेगुलराइज (विनियमित) कर दिया जाये जिनके वास्ते गवर्नमेंट को ३० लाख रुपया भी मिल जाता। उस वक्त मैंने यह अर्ज किया था कि इलेक्शन (निर्वाचन) नजदीक आ रहे हैं, जैसा कि इस वक्त भी होने वाला है, आप इलेक्शन्स में मसरुफ हो जायेंगे और वक्त नहीं रहेगा, और जो हाकिम लोग हैं वह पीछे ठीक काम नहीं करेंगे। उस वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि मैं अपने लफ्ज देता हूं कि मेरे जितने हाकिम लोग हैं वे उसी स्पिरिट से काम करेंगे जैसे कि मैं करता हूं। जनाब वाला, इस एश्योरेंस के बाद वह बिल दो मिनट में पास हो गया। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि उस वक्त हमने यह बेवकूफी क्यों की। हमने उस वक्त नहीं सोचा कि मिनिस्टर को हम जानते हैं, उसके अल्फाज पर हम यकीन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हाकिमों पर तो हमारा कोई काबू नहीं है। आज सरदार साहब भी कहते हैं कि वह एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनायेंगे। मुझे यकीन है कि

वह बनायेंगे । हमारी बहिन ने हमको यक़ीन दिलामा है कि वे ठोक हो करेंगी और मैं मानता हूं कि वे बेशक ठोक करेंगी । लेकिन बिल के अन्दर यह क्यों नहीं दे दिया जाता । मैं जानता हूं कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री (केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय) के अन्दर करप्शन नहीं है लेकिन हम इस बात को दरगुजर नहीं कर सकते कि देश के अन्दर खूब करप्शन (भ्रष्टाचार) चल रहा है, और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान यहां बैठकर उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते । हमने देखा कि कितने खूबसूरत एश्योरेंसेज़ हमको दिये गये थे, लेकिन बाद को उनकी किस तरह से धज्जियां उड़ा दी गयीं । अगर उस कहानी को हाउस के अन्दर बयान किया जाये तो उसे सुनकर हाउस को बहुत रंज होगा । मैं उनकी डिटेल्स (ब्योरे) में नहीं जाना चाहता । हम सरदार साहब की खिदमत में गये, उनके सेक्रेट्री साहब की खिदमत में गये । उन्होंने हमारे साथ हमदर्दी ज़ाहिर की । उन्होंने अहकाम भी जारी किये लेकिन उनमें से एक को भी तामील नहीं हुई । हम श्री अजित प्रसाद साहब की खिदमत में गये । उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है हम यह काम करेंगे । उन्होंने भी कोशिश की लेकिन कोई कामयाबी नहीं हुई । आज शर्मा साहब ने अर्ज किया कि न जाने इसमें कितनी आथारिटोज़ हैं । बमूजिब उनके कहने के चार आथारिटीज़ (प्राधिकारी) थीं जो कि मकान गिराने के पीछे थीं, इविक्ट करने के पीछे थीं, और एक आथारिटी थी लोगों को आल्टरनेटिव (वैकल्पिक) एकोमोडेशन (आवास) देने के लिए । रिफ्यूजीज़ का तो कहना ही क्या, हम लोगों तक को जो कि उनकी मदद करना चाहते थे यह पता नहीं चला कि हम किस जगह जायें अपनी रेमेडी के लिए । हमको पता नहीं था कि हम किस जगह रोने पीटने जायें । यह आखिरी दिन तक पता नहीं चल पाया कि कौन इन एश्योरेंस के मुताबिक कारवाई करेगा क्योंकि मिनिस्ट्रीच तक को पता नहीं था कि किसने एश्योरेंस दिये हैं और क्या दिये हैं । कितने ताज्जुब की बात है कि गवर्नमेंट ने ही एश्योरेंस दिये हैं और गवर्नमेंट के दफतर वालों को ही पता नहीं कि यह एश्योरेंस क्या बला है । मैं यह बात अपने तजर्बे की ही नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं आपको रिटिन एवीडेंस दिखला सकता हूं कि इन एश्योरेंसेज की यह सूरत बनी ।

एक दफा पहले हमारी बहिन ने यहां कहा था कि दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसने कोई मकान नहीं गिराये और मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी उनके ज़हन में यह बात है कि मकान गिराने में इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) का कोई हाथ नहीं था । लेकिन मैं रिकार्ड से और मिनिस्ट्री के खुद के स्टेटमेंट्स (विवरण) से दिखला सकता हूं कि कम से कम ६०० मकान उनके मार्फत गिराये गये । जो तकलीफ हमको इम्प्रुवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने दी है उसके मुताल्लिक एक दफा पहले भी हमने यहां कहा था कि दिल्ली में अगर कोई कर्स है तो वह दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट है और मैं इसको फिर दुहराता हूं ख्वाह किसी के दिल को इससे ठेस लगे । क्या किया इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने । मैं आपको दो किस्से सुनाता हूं एक जगह यहां पर है झंडावाला ई० जिसको हमने सन् १६४८, १९४६ और १९५० में जाकर देखा जिसका जिक्र डा० टेकचन्द साहब की स्पीच में भी है । उसमें लिखा है और मेरा नाम भी उसमें लिखा हुआ है । हमने वहां पर जाकर देखा और पक्के मकान बने हुए देखे । वहां सब कुछ देखा और ऐसे पक्के अच्छे मकान वहां पर बने हुए थे जो कि गवर्नमेंट के बनाये हुए मकानों से भी अच्छे थे । श्री टेकचन्द ने डिस्क्रिप्शन (विवरण) दिया है कि उन मकानों के अन्दर शरणार्थी लोग रहते थे और हमने उन मकानों को जाकर देखा । जिस मुसीबत से उन्होंने उनको बनाया था वह उन्होंने हमसे बयान किया । उनको मिनिस्टर साहबान ने भी जाकर देखा ।

2 P.M.

एक एश्योरेंस यह था कि हम किसी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मकान को गिरने नहीं देंगे जब तक कि दो शर्तें पूरी न हों, एक तो सेक्टर वाइज प्लान (खण्डानुसार योजना) बना हो और दूसरे उसका गिराना बिलकुल लाजिमी न हो जाय। अब उसका मकान गिरा देने के लिए कितना मुआविजा दिया जाय, यह तो मामूली बात हुई और इसको छोड़ दीजिये कि उसको क्या मिलेगा, मैं उसकी पर्वाह नहीं करता लेकिन जिस चीज की मुझे सख्त शिकायत है वह यह है कि वह जमीन आज वैसी ही खाली पड़ी हुई है। जिसके कि ऊपर पक्के मकानात बने हुए थे वह जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है और आज तक उस ज़मीन को इन शरणार्थियों को नहीं दिया गया। मैं इसके खिलाफ शिकायत इसलिए करता हूं कि वहां जितने मकानात बने थे, उन मकानों की एक एक ईंट उन ऐश्योरेंसेज़ से पवित्र और मजबूत बन गई थी लेकिन यह बहाना करके कि यहां पर हम अच्छे महल बनायेंगे और उनमें लोगों को बसायेंगे, वह ज़मीन इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को दे दी। हमारे मकानात गिरवाये गये ताकि उन लोगों की कब्रों पर महल बनाये जायें और उनके अंदर लोग बसाये जायें। अगर कोई उनको बसाने की स्कीम या तजवीज थी तो उसको अमल में लाना चाहिए था और अगर ऐसा होता तो मेरी समझ में उनका यह गिरवाना आ सकता था। लेकिन उन पक्के और कच्चे मकानों को गिरा कर वहां की आधी ज़मीन पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को दी जाय कि वह मकान बनवा कर लोगों से किराया वसूल करे या इतने रुपये में उन मकानों को उनके हाथ बेच डाले, तो इस तरह की दुर्गति हमारे शरणार्थी भाइयों की बनाई गई है। मेरी अदब से शिकायत यह है कि हमारे भाइयों के जो सैकड़ों कच्चे मकान सारे दिल्ली में बने हुए थे, उन कच्चे मकानों की कोई वुक्त नहीं की गई और गाजर मूली की तरह सरकार ने उनको ट्रीट किया। मैंने उस समय कहा था और हमारे गाडगिल साहब रोज कहते हैं कि हम कैपिटलिज्म (पूंजीवाद) को जीरो (समाप्त) कर देंगे। गाडगिल साहब ने फरमाया था कि हम अमीर आदमियों को नहीं देखना चाहते। मैंने उनसे अर्ज़ किया था कि अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो गरीब आदमियों के कच्चे मकान जिनको उन्होंने बहुत मुसीबत उठा करके बनाया है और जो कि उन गरीबों को जान से प्यारे हैं उन कच्चे मकानों को बचायें लेकिन हमने देखा कि गरीब आदमियों की कोई पर्वाह नहीं की गई और इसका कोई अहसास नहीं किया गया कि गरीब आदमियों को यह कच्चे मकान कितने अजीज़ हैं, ४३५ मकान बिला वजह गिरा दिये गये। मैं इसलिए शिकायत नहीं करता कि उन्होंने इस वजह से उनको गिरा दिया कि हमारे भाईयों को तकलीफ हो, शायद नेकनीयती से उन्होंने उन मकानों को गिराया हो या यह समझ कर गिरा दिया हो कि इन स्लम्स् (गंदी बस्तियों) को साफ करके यहां पर अच्छे और पक्के मकान सरकार बनवाये, उनके वास्ते अच्छे और बड़े मकान बनवा दे, यह ख्याल दुरुस्त है या ग़लत है मैं इसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि मेरे नुक्तेनिगाह से जो हमने ऐश्योरेंस दिया था उसके यह रवैया सख्त खिलाफ था और यह निहायत ही नावाजिब बात थी कि उन मकानों को बिना उनकी मर्जी के गिराया जाता जो कि उनके मालिकान थे लेकिन वह गिरा दिये गये।

मैं आगे बढ़कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से हमारे मरहूम स्पीकर साहब जिनके कि दिल में शरणार्थियों के लिए बड़ा दर्द था, उन्होंने शरणार्थियों के वास्ते एक कमेटी बनाई जिसका कि नाम ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी (आश्वासन समिति) था। इस पर मैं पीछे जिक्र करूंगा कि उस ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी ने क्या काम किया लेकिन एक बात जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उस ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी ने सारे मामले में जाकर फैसला दिया कि ऐश्योरेंसेज की खिलाफवर्जी की गई है और उनको तोड़ा गया है। कमेटी की एक

सिफारिश यह थी कि यह जो आपके पास झंडेवालान के पास मकानात को गिरा कर जो ज़मीन ख़ाली पड़ी हुई है वह उन लोगों को नो प्राफिट नो लौस बेसिस पर दे दी जाय जिनके कि मकान गिराये गये हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि वह ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी जो कि इस हाउस की रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (प्रतिनिधि) कमेटी है उसने जो सिफारिश की थी उसको आज तक किसी ने उठा कर नहीं देखा कि ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी ने क्या लिखा था। वह ज़मीन वहां पड़ी है और वह वहीं पड़ी रहेगी। मेरे भाई श्री नवल प्रभाकर फरमाते थे कि शायद उसको ४०, ५० रुपये पर यार्ड पर बेचने का ख़याल किया जा रहा है। इसके सिवाय मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि एक वक्त में मुझे इस बिल की सेलेक्ट कमेटी का चेअरमैन होने का फख्र हासिल हुआ और हमारे सामने चार, पांच रेफ्यूजीज असोसिएशंस (शरणार्थी संस्था) के नुमायन्दे आये और हमारी कमेटी ने उन की तमाम बातों को बहुत ध्यान से सुना और उस मौके पर तकरीबन हर डिपार्टमेंट (विभाग) के नुमायन्दे मौजूद थे और हमारे सरदार साहब और हमारी बहन भी ग़ालिबन मौजूद थीं। उस सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मीटिंग में आखिर में सबकी रजामंदी से हमने एक सुझाव दिया। हमने कहा कि जो होना था सो हो चुका। मैं उनकी नीयत पर शुबहा नहीं करता जिन्होंने कि उन मकानात को गिरा दिया ताहम अब यह वक्त है कि आप कम से कम इतना तो करें कि उन आदमियों को जो वहां पर थे उनसे क़ीमत लेकर उनको ज़मीन दे दें। जो कुछ मैंने अर्ज किया था वह बहैसियत कमेटी के चेअरमेन के किया था और उस पर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई, इसकी मुझे शिकायत है। मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि हमने ऐश्योरेंस के टूटने के बाद उनको मरम्मत करने की सालवैज करने की कोशिश की और उसको दुरुस्त करने के वास्ते कुछ सुझाव भी दिये लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उन सुझावों की तरफ़ किसी क़िस्म की तवज्जह गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दी। मैं आज इस हाउस में फिर अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप उन दिलों पर जिनको कि आपने अपने फैल से ज़ख्मी किया है फिर मरहम लगाना चाहते हैं और उनको इस तरीके से नहीं देखना चाहते कि वह किसी ग़ैर मुल्क से आये हुए हैं बल्कि अपने ही भाई लोग हैं तो आपके लिए कम से कम यह वाजिब है कि आप उस ज़मीन से पैसा मत पैदा करने की कोशिश कीजिये और उसके टके मत उठाइये। इस वेलफ़ेयर स्टेट और इस कांग्रेस हुकूमत जिसको कि हम सब पूजते हैं और इज्जत करते हैं और जिसको कि हम क़ायम रखना चाहते हैं, उसकी शान का तकाज़ा है कि आप वह ज़मीन उन्हीं लोगों को वापिस कर दें जिनके कि घर आपके हुक्कामान ने गलती से गो नेकनीयती से उजाड़े थे और उन लोगों को फिर वहीं पर बसा दें और अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह एक लैंडमार्क साबित होगा और सुबह का भूला हुआ अगर शाम को वापिस आ जाय तो भूला हुआ नहीं कहलाता। अब जहां तक कि यह सवाल है कि यह किस की तरफ से किया गया तो उस कमेटी के रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने ऐसा किया और उसके वास्ते खुद मिनिस्टर साहब जिम्मेदार हैं। एक वाकया तो मैं आपको खिदमत में अर्ज कर चुका। इसके अलावा मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि फैज़ रोड के इलाके में मैं सरदार साहब को ले गया और हमारी हमदर्दी की वजह से उन्होंने खुद जाकर वह जगहें देखीं और उन्होंने हमको सलाह दी कि भाई तुम लोग इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट में जाकर मकानों का नक्शा दाखिल करो और लोगों ने उनके कहे मुताबिक ५ हज़ार और १० हज़ार रुपये सर्फ करके नकशे दाखिल कर दिये। इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने कहा कि सब अपने अपने नकशे दाखिल कर दो हम उनको रेगुलराइज़ (विनियमित) करेंगे और लोगों ने काफी-काफी रुपये खर्च करके अपने मकानों के नक्शे दाखिल किये ताकि उनको रेगुलराइज़ किया जाय।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

लेकिन वह सबके सब नक़्शे कहां हैं ? आज उनको कहीं किसी रेकार्ड रूप में, इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, के, दीमक चाट रही है या चाट चुकी होगी, कोई परवाह उनकी नहीं की गई। खयाल था कि जब एक मामला गवर्नमेंट ने तय कर दिया था और इस हाउस की मोहर उस पर लग चुकी थी, जो कि एक सावरेन बाडी है, तो मकानात को रेगुलराइज कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन वह तो तब होता जब उनकी नियत होती । गाडगिल साहब का जमाना गया, सरदार साहब उनकी जगह तशरीफ लाये, गाडगिल साहब के जाने की जब खबर हुई तो मुझे रंज हुआ क्योंकि पता नहीं था कि क्या होगा, शायद ऐसा सिम्पैथेटिक (सहानुभूतिशील) आदमी न मिले । लेकिन सरदार साहब के आने से मुझे थोड़ी तसल्ली दिल में हुई। मैं उनकी खिदमत में हाजिर हुआ । मैंने कहा कि वह कमेटी थी, उसको बुला कर ऐश्योरेंसेज को ठीक कीजिये । लेकिन बदकिस्मती कि उससे पहले यह मामला दिल्ली स्टेट को ट्रांस्फर हो चुका था या इन दि कोर्स आफ ट्रांस्फर (हस्तान्तरण के समय) था। वहां पर दिल्ली स्टेट के मिनिस्टर साहब तशरीफ लाये और हमें यह यकीन दिलाया कि जो सरकार का हुक्म होगा वह उसे करेंगे । यकीन तो दिला दिया, नोट भी स्टेट्समैन में निकला, दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने नक्शे भी मंगवाये, यहां तक सब कुछ बड़ा तसल्लीबख्श था। लेकिन उसके बाद जो कुछ हुआ वह ऐसी दर्दनाक कहानी है कि उसको बयान करते हुए मेरा दिल तड़पता है। गरीब नवाज, रात के ११ बजे पुलिस की लारी लेकर, पुलिस के सिपाही लेकर, पूरी स्क्वैड लेकर, लोगों के घरों को पहुंच गये, उनको निकाल दिया गया और यहां से सात, आठ मील दूर खुले जंगल में छोड़ आया गया । यह हमको अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन (वैकल्पिक आवास) दी गई। यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है जो कि मैं सुना सुनाया कह रहा हूं, मैंने खुद वह जगह जा कर देखी है वहां सिर्फ एक खेमा लगा हुआ था। यह अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन दी गई है। जिस समय अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन की बात रक्खी गई तो यह ऐश्योरेंस दिया गया कि हम अल्टर्नेटिव ऐश्योरेंस तब कहेंगे जब जिसको निकालना उसको पहले वहां बैठा दिया जाय और इतनी जमीन दी जाय कि वह मकान बना ले, उसके बाद उसको अपने घर से हटाया जायगा । यह अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन की तारीफ में दर्ज है एश्योरेंसस में।

जनाब वाला, एक मकान ४०,००० रु० कीमत का था उसके मालिक १५ दिन की मोहलत मांगी, अभी ७ या ८ दिन ही हुए थे कि उसके यहां पुलिस के आदमी जा पहुंचे और मकान को गिराना शुरू किर दिया और ४०,००० रु० के मकान को तहस-नहस कर दिया । फिर उसे दिया क्या गया ? जवाब यह दिया गया कि उसने अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन मांगी नहीं। यह है हमारी अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन का हाल। भला हो हमारे पंडित नेहरू का जिन्होंने अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन की चीज ब्रेन वेव की तरह से अपने दिमाग से निकाली जिससे लाखों आदमियों को राहत पहुंची । लेकिन उनके दिमाग में यह नहीं था, अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन के यह माने नहीं थे जो हमारे अहकाम ने दिये। सरकार ने इसकी तारीफ को भी लिख दिया । क्या चीज है अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन हुक्काम ने ताबीर की यानी ५०० रु० नकद और १०० गज जमीन । लेकिन उसकी भी परवाह नहीं की गई। झंडेवाले पर ३ लाख ९५ हजार रु० की मालियत के मकान गिरा दिये गये, दूसरी जगह दो गिराये गये। एक लैंड डेवेलपमेंट आफिस (भूमि विकास कार्यालय) है, पता नहीं कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री का है ।

**सरवार स्वर्ण सिंह** : दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ।

**पंडित ठाकुर वास भार्गव** : उनसे पूछा गया, जब यह ऐश्योरेन्सज कमेटी बैठी, आप का क्या ख्याल है कि कितनी मालियत के

मकान गिराये गये। उन्होंने कहा कि "हमें पता नहीं. हमने नक्शे मंगाये ही नहीं, क्योंकि हमको तो मकान गिराना था, हमें क्या जरूरत कि हम इसका हिसाब रक्खें कि कितने मकान गिराये गये, हमें किसी का कुछ देना तो था ही नहीं।" उनका यह जवाब रेकार्ड में मौजूद है। इस तरह से हजारों मकान गिराये गये, एक ही नहीं गिराया गया, लेकिन उन सबकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। कमेटी आफ ऐश्योरेन्सज (आश्वासन समिति) की रिपोर्ट के सफहा ५ पर उन की तफसील दर्ज है, जहां पर लिखा हुआ है कि १५ अगस्त, १९५०, से पहले १३,४०१ मकान थे।

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (चित्तौड़)** : १३,४०१?

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** : जी हां, १३,४०१, जिनमें से ५२२९ मकान गिरा दिये गये। इसके अलावा हमने जो पास किया था ऐश्योरेन्सेज कमेटी के अन्दर उसके अन्दर अख्त्यार दिया था कि मकान गिराये जा सकते हैं, अगर गवर्नमेंट सेक्टरवाइज एक प्लान बनावे, एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दे जिसमें कम से कम दो मेम्बर इस हाउस के होने चाहियें थे। फिर अगर वह मकान ऐसा हो जिसका बचाया जाना मुमकिन हो, तो हमने लिखा कि अगर वह म्यूनिसिपल लाज के बरखिलाफ हो, तो उसको ठीक करा दें और अगर वह इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की स्कीम के खिलाफ हो तो उस स्कीम को माडिफाई कर दें, लेकिन जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके, मकान को न गिरायें।

जनाब वाला को मालूम है और सरदार साहब भी बखूबी जानते हैं कि पंजाब हाई कोर्ट (उच्चन्यायालय) ने १,००० के मकानों को सब्स्टैन्शल (सारवान) करार दिया पब्लिक यटिलिटी और नैशनल लाज के हिसाब से, यहां पर आज लोगों ने नक्शे पेश किये हैं इसकी हमारे पास एविडेंसैं आई है कि १५,००० तक के मकान एकदम जमीन के बराबर कर दिये गये। हमने कभी किसी मुल्क की हिस्ट्री में, सिवा उन जगहों के जहां इनसरेक्शन हुआ हो, यह नहीं देखा कि किसी कांस्टिट्यूशनल अथारिटी (सांविधानिक अधिकार) ने इस तरह से मकान गिराये हों सिवा इस बदकिस्मत देश के। इसलिये हमने एश्योरेंसज में लिखा कि इन मकानात को ठीक करा लो, लेकिन क्या म्यूनिसिपैलिटी ने कोशिश की? कहीं नोटिस दिया कि इस मकान को ठीक कर दो। इस तरह से किसी स्कीम को गवर्नमेंट ने तबदील नहीं किया। जैसा एश्योरेंसस में कहा था हुकम था कि जिसका मकान गिराओ उसको नजदीक से नजदीक जगह दो और बने मकान की आलटर्नेटिव अकोमोडेशन दो। गवर्मेन्ट ने कहां लोगों को भेजा रमेश नगर। लेकिन कहते हैं कि हमने पूरी कोशिश की, मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूं जब तक नक्शा न हो कि कितनी जगह पास दी और कितनी जगह नहीं। मगर १५ मेम्बरों की कमेटी ने खूब छान-बीन की और मैं इस ऐश्योरेन्सेज कमेटी को अपना हम्बल ट्रिब्यूट देना चाहता हूं कि वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि यह जो क्लेम है कि हमने डेवलेप्ड लैंड दी वह दुरुस्त नहीं है। यह भी दुरुस्त नहीं है कि उन्होंने हर एक को अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन दी। अगर आप इस कमेटी की फाइंडिंग्स को देखें तो बहुत साफ अल्फाज में लिखा हुआ है, सच्चे और शुद्ध अल्फ़ाज में लिखा हुआ है। मुझे अगर किसी कमेटी में बिठा दिया जाय तो मैं हर्गिज अपनी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं कहूंगा, जब तक मैं मजबूर न होऊं कि उसको कंडेम करूं, इस लिये कि गवर्नमेंट के पीछे हमारी ताकत है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट है। लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि मुझे आपकी तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलानी पड़ रही है कि कमेटी ने क्या लिखा है, उसने लिखा :

> "The Committee with to place on record that it experienced considerable difficulties in eliciting the requisite information from the various Ministries concerned who, in the initial stages of the enquiry, did not seem to

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be very clear about the nature and extent of their responsibility in the matter."

सच बात तो यह है कि जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, सिचुएशन (स्थिति) के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है, हमने यह ऐश्योरेन्सेज ऐसे आदमी से लिये जो मिनिस्टर तो है हमारी गवर्नमेंट का, लेकिन वह इस के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं रहा है इसमें कहा गया था कि जिनके मकान गिराये जायेंगे उनको एक्स्ग्रेशिया पेमेंट (मुफ्त भुगतान) किया जायेगा, महज इतना ही नहीं कि अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन दी जायेगी। दोनों चीजें एक दूसरे के साथ वाबस्ता थीं, जिसका जवाब हमें मिलता है, अगर जनाव इजाजत दें, तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूं, दिल्ली स्टेट कहती है कि हमारे पास फंड नहीं है, दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हमारे पास फंड नहीं है, ऐप्रोप्रिएशन फंड्स (विनियोग निधि) नहीं हैं। मेरे ख्याल में इसको डिस्प्यूट (विवाद) नहीं किया जायेगा। यह उन्हीं के पेपर्स में है। जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी में मामला पेश हुआ तो कहां गया कि कोई फंड नहीं है, हम रुपया कहां से दें? वह उसूल डिसाइड (निर्णय) नहीं हुए जिन पर एक्स्ग्रेशिया पेमेंट देना था जब तक कि ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी नहीं बैठी। आज मैंने सुना है कि कुछ उसूल कायम हुए हैं और कुछ हमें रकमें दिये जाने की तजवीज है। लेकिन जब मैं इसके साथ यह देखता हूं कि इधर रकमों की तजवीजें हो रही हैं उधर यह सोचा जा रहा है कि किस हिसाब से दें क्योंकि देना लाजिमी था, और दूसरो तरफ हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ऐश्योरेन्स कमेटी को एक अर्जदाश्त पेश की गई है कि हम तो एक्स्ग्रेशिया पेमेंट दे चुके, अब उसका सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है कि किसी को भी एक पैसा नहीं दिया गया और इस चीज की खिलाफवर्जी हुई है। ऐशयोरेन्स कमेटी ने कहा कि खिलाफवर्जी हुई, लेकिन यहां इस चीज को मगेडा जाता है। जिस चीज को अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन कहा जाता है, उसकी कहानी भी आप को सुनाऊंगा, अब कहा जाता है कि यही था एक्स्ग्रेशिया पेमेंट। मुझे बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपकी यह जो एटेम्पट है यह व्हाइट वॉश (तसल्ली देने) करने की एटेम्पट है। अगर गलती हुई है तो उसको मानने में आपको कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। उस गलती को दुरुस्त किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस तरह से एश्योरेंसिज को व्हाइट वाश (समाप्त) किया जाए यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मुझे मालूम नहीं क्या कमेटी ने कहा इस कोशिश के जवाब में। सारे कागजात पड़े हुए हैं। मैंने सब कुछ देखा है और देखने के बाद मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि यह डिफेंस इज टू लेम (It is too lame) मेरे पास इतना वक्त नहीं है कि मैं बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल में जाऊं। लेकिन आपका यह फर्ज तो था कि जिस तरह से और जो कुछ कमिटी ने कहा था उसके मुताबिक आप अम्ल करते। लेकिन आपने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की। आपने किसी बात को भी जो आपने कहा पूरा नहीं किया। मैं जानता हूं कि झंडेवाला में रुपये पैसे का मामला था और शायद आपने इसे पसन्द न किया हो और आप इसे पसन्द न करते। यह जायज बात थी, ठीक बात थी। मैं अब भी कहता हूं कि हम एक स्केल मुकर्रर करते और जो हमने एश्योरेंस दिए थे कि किसी को किसी मकान से बेदखल नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक फलां फलां शरायत पूरी नहीं होगी और साथ में यह शर्त भी थी कि एक्सग्रेशिया पेमेंट दी जाएगी और आल्टरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन दी जाएगी। आपने इन एश्योरेंसिज को तोड़ा ही नहीं है बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि बड़े ही नामाकूल तरीके से तोड़ा है। इतना ही नहीं मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि आपने इस पालियामेंट की और गवर्नमेंट की बे-इज्जती की है और मिनिस्टरी की बे-इज्जती की है। लोगों के अन्दर इससे यह भावना फैली है कि गवर्नमेंट की दी हुई एश्योरेंस कोई मानी नहीं रखती है और इसको कभी भी तोड़ा जा सकता है। इससे ज्यादा

खतरनाक और क्या चीज हो सकती है। आप जो एश्योरेंस दें उस पर आपको लोहे की तरह से कायम रहना चाहिए और यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि यों ही आपने कह दिया होगा। यह चीज मुझे पसन्द नहीं है। मैं इस पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। इस लिए मैंने इस पर मुख्तसिर तौर पर आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज कर दिया है। इसी तरह से और भी एश्योरेंसिज थी जिनको आपने निभाया नहीं है। मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि एक भी एश्योरेंस ऐसा नहीं है जिस पर आपने अम्ल किया हो। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरदार साहब जब जवाब देंगे तब वह जरूर उन सब बातों की तरफ हमारी तवज्जह दिलायेंगे जो अब फिर दुबारा एश्योरेंसिज कमिटी के सामने आई हैं। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है कि मैं ऐंटिसिपेट (प्रत्याशा) करके जवाब दूं। इसलिए मैं इसको छोड़ता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरदार साहब कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं कहेंगे जो कि गैर-मुनासिब हो। अब मैं दूसरी तरफ आता हूं।

मैंने अर्ज किया है कि यह तीसरा बिल है। पहला बिल सन् १९५१ का था। इसके बाद एक और बिल आया १९५२ में जिसको हमारे दोस्त मरहूम बुरागोहिन साहब ने पेश किया था और जिसके अन्दर यह जो पहला एक्ट था यह रिपील कर दिया था और उसके अन्दर एक दफा २५ रखी गई और चन्द एक उसूल कायम किये गए और अब यह आखिरी एटेम्पट है जो कि उन चन्द उसूलों को इस बिल के अन्दर लाने की की जा रही है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी में जो आम उसूल हुआ करता है वह यह है कि जो सिविल राइट हुआ करते हैं उनको हम कोर्ट से डिटरमिन (निश्चय) कराते हैं। सिविल राइट्स को हम एग्जेक्टिव (कार्यपालिका) की मर्जी पर, उसकी वैगेरी पर नहीं छोड़ते और इस चीज को आप सब मुल्कों के अन्दर जहां पर कि ब्रिटिश टाइप आफ डेमोक्रेसी है, पायेंगे। चुनाचे आज हमारे मुल्क में एक मामूली मुकदमे में सरकार मुद्दई है और दूसरे मुकदमे में प्राइवेट आदमी मुद्दई है और सरकार मुदालया है और उसमें उसी तरह से वकील पेश होते हैं जिस तरह से सिविल प्रोसीजर (व्यवहार प्रक्रिया) के मातहत होते हैं और उसी तरह से केस चलते हैं जिस तरह कि सिविल प्रोसीजर के मातहत चलते हैं। अगर सरकार की जमीन पर कोई कब्जा करता है तो उसी तरह से मुकदमा होता है जैसे कि शहरी प्लेंटिफ आकर मुकदमा करता है। यह एक उन उसूलों में एक उसूल है जो कि इस नई तरह के लेजिस्लेशन (विधान) आने से पहले इस देश के अन्दर रायज था। जब हमने सन् १९४७ में यह देखा कि सरकार जगह जगह अपने मकान बना रही है और लोग जो उनमें रहने लग गए हैं वे न तो कब्जा देते हैं और न ही पैसे देते हैं तो उस एमरजेंसी का सामना करने के लिए और आठ लाख आदमियों की आसाइश (आराम) के लिए इस कानून को पेश किया गया और इसे यहां पर मंजूर किया गया। लेकिन जो उसूल हमने तय किए थे उन पर हम चले नहीं है और न उनको हम ने खैरवाद ही कहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह दिन एक सैड दिन होगा, जिस दिन हम उन उसूलों को हैदराबाद कह देंगे जिन पर कि हमने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन को खड़ा किया है। लेकिन आज कोई एमरजेंसी (आपात काल) नज़र नहीं आती जो आर्डिनेरी ला आफ दी लैंड से डिपार्ट कर इतने बड़े अख्तयारात हम एग्जेक्टिव को दें कि जो मामूली अख्तयारात से मुख्तलिफ हों और जो एक आम शहरी को हासिल हैं। आज देश के अन्दर क्या शक्ल है। अगर एक आदमी को मकान खाली कराना होता है तो उसको कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़ती है और उसको मुकदमा करना पड़ता है जो कि बहुत अर्से तक चलता रहता है। सारा डिफेंस वहां होता है और सब फैसले वहीं होते हैं। किसी थर्ड पर्सन का भी अगर कोई राइट (अधिकार) होता है तो उसका भी फैसला वहीं होता है। अगर कोई किराये का दावा करता है तो यह देखा जाता है कि टेनेंट है या नहीं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है या एज इफ टेनेंट है या नहीं है जिसको आज सरदार साहब इस एक्ट में अनआथोराइज्ड औक्युपेंट (अनधिकृत अधिकारी) के नाम से मुखातिब करते हैं। जैसा कि कल श्री त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा फिलवाका उसको अन-आथोराइज्ड औक्युपेंट कहना ठीक नहीं है। पंजाब के पंजाब टेनेंसी एक्ट में एक दफा है जिसके मुताबिक अगर एक आदमी ने एक जमीन ली और टेनेंसी (किरायेदारी) खत्म हो गई लेकिन वह चल रहा है तो उसको माना जाता है "एज इफ टेनेंट" (किरायेदार जैसा)। उससे उतनी ही रकम वसूल होती है कि जितनी कि उसको औक्युपेंट होने के नाते देनी पड़ती और डेमेंजिज के तौर पर उससे कोई रकम वसूल नहीं होती। इसी तरह से सिविल ला में भी उस शख्स को न ट्रेसपासर करते हैं और न अन-आथोराइज्ड औक्युपायर ही कहते हैं। आज अगर सरकार का एक मकान किसी के पास है तो उसको वह अन-आथोराइज्ड आक्युपेंट (अनधिकृत अधिकारी) नहीं कह सकती है। जिस तरह से अजमेरी गेट में मकान थे और उनमें जो लोग रह रहे थे वे सबके सब अनआथोराइज्ड आक्युपेशन में थे, तो जहां तक सिविल ला का ताल्लुक है वह इस तरह से इसकी तरफ नहीं देखता है। इसके अलावा मुझे इस मामले कों एक और तरह से भी आपके सामने रखना हैं। आज इस बिल के जरिये से इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को कुछ ऐसे अधिकार दिए जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिससे बहुत से लोगों को बड़ी शिकायत है और उनको बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चहता हूं कि एक कमिटी बिठाई गई थी जिसके मैम्बर साहिबान थे श्री जी० डी० बिरला, श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता और श्री टेक चन्द। इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट कमिटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ लिखा मैं उसे पढ़ कर हाउस का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन इस हाउस में डा० टेक चन्द साहब ने इस बिल पर जो अपनी स्पीच दी उसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। सन् १९३८ में लोगों के नाम नोटिस जारी किए थे जिसको आज १८ बरस हो गए हैं और कहा था कि तुम्हारे मकानात पर कब्जा किया जाएगा। आठ बरस तक यह इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट कुम्भकरण की नींद सोया रहा। सन् १९४६ में फिर नोटिस जारी किए गए और फिर मुआवजे की तजवीज हुई। अब जो मुआवजा होता है वह एक खास कानून के मातहत एसेस होता है और जो आर्डर होता है वह एपीलेबल (अपीलीय) होता है, कोर्टस के अफसरान को अख्तयार है कि उसको मुकर्रर कर दें और फिर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का दखल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि आखिर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधारन्यास ) को यह तो अख्तयार था कि शुरू में ही यह तय करता कि मुआवजा सन् १९३८ की जो वैल्यू थी उसकी बिना पर नहीं बल्कि सन् १९४८ की वैल्यू की बिना पर तय किया जाए। दस बरस का अन्तर तो वहां हो गया था। इसके बाद इसे यह भी तो देखना चाहिए था कि जिस कद्र कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं उनका भी लिहाज रखता। इसके बाद जो यह हुआ कि अगर किसी को कोई जमीन मिलेगी तो ४० रुपया फी गज से कम पर नहीं मिलेगो, मैं पूछता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक था। तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फिलवाका जो काम डी० आई० टी० ने किया है वह इस का नहीं जिससे हमको यह भरोसा हो कि यह ठीक तरह से काम करेगा। बल्कि मैं तो यह कह सकता हूं कि उसके ऐसे कामों को देख कर मेरे दिल पर यह असर हुआ है कि कोई मजीद अख्तयारात इसको न दिए जायें। मैं तो यहां तक कह सकता हूं कि अगर मरा अख्तयार होता तो जो अख्तयार इसे हासिल हैं उनको भी मैं इससे छिनवा देता। चुनाचे पिछलो बार जब यह बिल आया था उस वक्त मैंने दो एमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) भेजो थीं और जिनके जरिये मैंने यह चाहा था कि उसके भो वोही अख्तयार होनेएं जो को कानुन से

इसे दिए हुए हैं और कोई ज्यादा अख्तयार इसे नहीं मिलने चाहिएं और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो यह एक खतरनाक बात होगी और इससे अधिकार वापिस लिए जाने चाहियें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह कि दिल्ली के इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को, दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपेलिटी को, दिल्ली की दूसरी लोकल आथोरिटी को अजीबोगरीब किस्म के अधिकार क्यों दिए जायें जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को हासिल नहीं है या किसी म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को हासिल नहीं हैं। आखिर ये अख्तियार क्या क्या हैं? अगर कोई शख्स किसी मकान में बसता है, तो मेरा अख्तियार है कि मैं उससे एक सौ रुपया माहवार डैमेजिज वसूल करूं, हालांकि वह मकान दस रुपए किराये का है। मेरा अख्तियार है कि मैं एक सौ रुपए एसेस (निर्धारित) कर दूं और अपने इंजीनियर और आक्शनीयर (नीलामकर्ता) वगैरह ले जाऊं मैं खुद ही मुद्दई, मैं ही जज, मैं ही एक्सीक्यूशनर (पालन कर्ता) और मैं ही डिक्रीहोल्डर (आज्ञप्तिधारी) और मैं ही उसका इजरा करने वाला हूं—मैं खुद ही पुलिस, खुद ही जज और खुद ही मुद्दई हूं। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस किस्म के कानून किसी और मुल्क में हैं या नहीं शायद फ्रांस में एक कानून है, जिसमें अफसरों और आम लोगों में तमीज की जाती है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किसी डेमोक्रेटिक मुल्क में ऐसा कानून बिल्कुल कम पाया जायगा कि जिस शख्स को फायदा पहुंचता है, उसको मुकम्मल अख्तियारात हों। वह इमरजेंसी का जमाना था और हमने उस वक्त यह अख्तियार दिया लेकिन आज तो कोई इमरजेंसी नहीं है जो बाडी (निकाय) गवर्नमेंट की दी हुई एश्योरेंस की परवाह नहीं करती है, जिसकी करप्शन का हाल दिल्ली के एक एक वाशिन्दे से पूछिए—मुझे उसको यहां पर जाहिर करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है—, ऐसी बाडी को ये अख्तियार देने के मायने हैं कि हम लोगों के सिविल राइट्स (नागरिक अधिकार) फंडामेंटल राइट्स (मूल अधिकार), जिनकी गारंटी (प्रत्याभूति) हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) ने दी हुई है, पर पानी फेर रहे हैं। इसलिए जहां तक सिविल इमरजेंसी राइट्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बात की बड़े ज़ोर से मुखालिफत करता हूं कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को यह अख्तियार दिया जाय।

पेश्तर इसके कि मैं जनाब की तवज्जह स्लम-क्लीयरेंस स्कीम (गंदी बस्ती हटाने की योजना) की तरफ दिलाऊं, मैं जनाब की तवज्जह उन चन्द बातों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह इस बिल के मुतालिक कार्यवाही हुई। दो तीन आनरेबल मेम्बरों ने ख्वाहिश जाहिर की है कि क्यों इतने दिन तक यह बिल चलता रहा।

जनाब, यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द १६ नवम्बर, १९५४ को किया गया और सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) की तकरीबन ग्यारह सिटिंग्ज (बैठकें) हुई और तकरीबन सात सिटिंग्ज में मैं हाजिर रहा और बतौर चेयरमैन काम किया। मैं आप को पांचवीं और छठी सिटिंग की कार्यवाही पढ़ कर सनाता हूं। पहले यह होता रहा कि रेफ्यूजी आसोसियेशन्ज (शरणार्थी संस्थाएं) और अजमेरी गेट एरिया के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्ज (प्रतिनिधिया) की गवाहियां सुनी गई और इस काम में हमने घंटों सर्फ किए। २२ अप्रैल को यह कार्यवाही हुई, जिस दिन कि कमेटी की पांचवीं सिटिंग हुई—

"The Committee took up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause* 4: This clause was taken up first. After some discussion it was felt that the Minister of Health should be heard at the next sitting before the Committee proceeded further."

उस दिन मिनिस्टर आफ हैल्थ तशरीफ़ नहीं लाई, इसलिए हमने क्लाज़ ४ की कनसिडरेशन को मुल्तवी कर दिया।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कमेटी की छठी सिटिंग में पार्लियामेंट के १२ मेम्बर साहबान मौजूद थे। वे मेम्बर साहबान ये हैं – श्री राघां रमण, श्री सी० कृष्णन नायर, सरदार हुक्म सिंह, श्री गिडवानी, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, श्री एम० एन० गांधी, हमारी बहिन, मिनिस्टर ग्राफ हैल्थ, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्त्ती, श्री जैदी ग्रौर श्री ग्रवधेश्वर प्रसाद सिन्हा। इससे बैटर रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कमेटी किसी के ख्याल में नहीं ग्रा सकती है–जितने मेम्बर मुकर्रर हुए थे उनमें से ज्यादातर मौजूद थे ; क्लाज़ ४ पर कनसिडरेशन के बारे में जो कुछ हुग्रा, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं –

*Clause* 4: After some discussing the Committee decided to omit sub-clauses (a) and (b).

In sub-clause (c) in page 2, line 6, for the word 'public' the word 'Government' was substituted.

The clause as amended was adopted.

*Clause* 2: The following amendment was accepted:—

In page 1, line 8, for 'public' *substitute* 'Government'.

The clause as amended was adopted.

*Clause* 3: This clause was omitted.

*Clause* 5: Sub-clause (b) was omitted. The clause as amended was adopted.

*Clause* 6: This clause was omitted.

*Clause* 1: The following amendment was accepted. In page 1, line 4. for '1954', *substitute* '1955'.

The clause as amended was adopted.

*Enacting Formulas*: The following amendment was accepted:—

For 'fifth' *substitute* 'Sixth'

The Committee decided that the evidence tendered before them should be laid before the House *in extenso.*

The Committee decided to consider the draft Report at their next sitting.

The Committee decided that Minutes of Disssent, if any, should be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat by 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 30th April, 1955— (because that was the day fixed for the presentation of the Report).

अगली कार्यवाही यह हुई कि यह फैसला किया गया कि हम ग्रौर टाइम मांगते हैं। २४ ग्रगस्त को मैं इस्तीफा देने को मजबूर हो गया। चुनाचे २५ ग्रगस्त की मीटिंग में मेरे सक्सेसर श्री रघुरामैया सदर थे। मैं इस मामले में जातियात में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मुझे किसी के खिलाफ कोई रंज नहीं है कि उसने यह किया ग्रौर वह किया। ये सब छोटी बातें हैं। लेकिन मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मैं इस कमेटी का चेयरमैन था, हमने यह समझने की कोशिश की कि इनकी स्कीम क्या है ग्रौर ग्रजमेरी गेट एरिया की स्लम-क्लीयरेंस स्कीम यानी बिलप्रिंट या मास्टर प्लैन की क्या पोजीशन है। हमने यह भी कोशिश की कि हमको पता चले कि वे कहां तक सही ग्रसूलों को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने इस सिलसिले में दोनों ग्रथारिटीज के बयानात लिए कि वे हमारे सामने कोई चीज रखें ग्रौर हम इन दोनों बातों में कामयाब हो जायें, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस ग्रौर रंज के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन दोनों बातों में हम कामयाब नहीं हुए ग्रौर हमको वह नक्शा देखने को नहीं मिला, जिससे हमारी तसल्ली होती कि स्लम-क्लीयरेंस स्कीम इस तरह से चलाई जायगी कि ग्रजमेरी गेट के लोगों को तक्लीफ नहीं होगी ग्रौर आईन्दा वे मकानात नहीं गिराये जायेंगे, जिनको कि गिराने की तजवीज थी। जिस वक्त एशोरेंस कमेटी बैठी, उस वक्त हजारों मकान ग्रंडर थ्रॅट ग्राफ डिमालिशन (गिराये जाने वाले) थे। हम चाहते थे कि उन लोगों के साथ उन उसूल

के मुताबिक सलूक हो, जो कि इस हाउस ने मन्जूर किए हैं । गवर्नमेंट ने पीछे इस कमेटी के रोबरू भी कहा थां कि हम खास तौर पर दो जगहों के मकानों को रेगुलराइज़ कर दें, लेकिन वे रेगुलर नहीं किए गए । वे लोग अब भी भागते फिरते हैं फ्रांम पिल्लर टु पोस्ट । फैज रोड और हरध्यान सिंह की गली वालों की किस्मत वैसी पड़ी हुई है । जनाबे वाला, हम ने कोशिश की कि किसी तरह हमारे सामने स्लम-क्लीयरेंस का नक्शा आ जाय, लेकिन हमको कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हुई । यह ठीक है कि यह निहायत ही मुश्किल मसला है और मैं इसकी मुश्किलात को जानता हूं, इसलिए मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता । मैं खुश हूं कि मेरे इस्तीफे ने उन लोगों के कानशेन्स (आत्मभाव) को जगाया, जिनको कि हम जगाना चाहते थे और अगली मीटिंग में उन्होंने फिर उसको री-ओपन किया । मैं नहीं जानता कि आज वे सब साहबान किधर राय देंगे, जिन्होंने उस दिन फैसला किया था कि सिवाय एक क्लाज़ के इस बिल को खत्म किया जाय ।.इस सिलसिले में एक शर्त यह ठहरी कि एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड मुकर्रर किया जाय और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वर्चुअली नहीं तो कम से कम एक सैन्स में इस वायदे के होने में मेरा भी हिस्सा है और अगर मेरे इस्तीफा देने का यह असर हुआ, कि मास्टर प्लैन की तैय्यारी और एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की कायमी से मुझे बड़ी खुशी है । मैं कुछ मीटिंग्ज़ में मौजूद नहीं था, इसलिए मुझे पता नहीं कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने एडवाइजरी बोर्ड का क्या नक्शा पेश किया । अच्छा होता अगर वह इस बिल में लिख देते कि उस बोर्ड की क्या पावर्ज़ होंगी और वह किस तरह कांस्टीच्यूट होगा । क्या वह बोर्ड वैसा तो नहीं होगा, जिसके बारे में खन्ना साहब ने फरमाया कि सत्तर अस्सी परसेंट बातें मानी जायेंगी और बाकी नहीं मानी जायेंगी । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें शर्म हया की क्या बात है । कई कांस्टीच्यूशन में स्टैचुटरी बोर्डज (संविहित बोर्ड) का फुल कांस्टीच्यूशन दर्ज किया गया है । आखिर यह क्यों नहीं किया गया कि एडवाइज़री बोर्ड को इस बिल का हिस्सा बना लिया जाय जनाब वाला, मैंने इस बिल के लिए कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं भेजा और शायद किसी ने भी नहीं भेजा है । मैं हाउस में एक खास टेंडेंसी देख रहा हूं । एक वक्त था श्री राजगोपालाचारी के जमाने में कि जब प्रेस ला पास हुआ था । उन्होंने उस ला में बहस के बाद मुझे २५ प्वाइंट्स कंसीड किये । काटजू साहब ने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीड्योर अमेंडमेंट बिल की बहस के दौरान में, जो कि कई दिन रही, मुझे कई प्वाइंट्स कंसीड किये । सरदार साहब के लिए तो यह नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं यह टेंडेंसी देखता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान किसी बिल में एक नुक्ते की भी तबदीली मंजूर करना पसन्द नहीं करते चाहे वह कितनी ही माकूल क्यों न हो । अभी कल ही की बात है कि displaced persons के रूल के बारे में आठ मेम्बरों में से ६ या ७ मुखालिफ बोले, सबआर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी (अधीन विधान समिति) की रिपोर्ट भी उसके खिलाफ थी, लेकिन जब वक्त आया तो किसी के मुंह से "पूरे तौर पर नोज़". (नहीं) भी नहीं निकला । मैं समझता हूं कि अब हाउस में अमेंडमेंट भेजना और उन पर बहस करना फिजूल हो गया है । जो कुछ कहना हो जोर के साथ सरकार के सामने रख दी जाये । यह टेंडेंसी अच्छी नहीं है । यह डिक्टेटोरियल टेंडेंसी (तानाशाही वृत्ति) है । यह मुनासिब नहीं ह । लेकिन मैं हाउस में यह टेंडेंसी देखता हूं और उसको डिप्लोर (खेद) करता हूं । अच्छा होता कि इतनी बहस के बाद हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल में एडवाइजरी बाडी (मंत्राणाकारी निकाय) का कास्टीट्यशन और फंक्शन्स रख देते ताकि यह तसल्ली तो हो जाती कि यह होने वाला है । मैं जानता हूं कि यह काम मुश्किल है । हमारी बहिन हमको जितना देना चाहती हैं अगर उसका आधा भी दे सकें, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे लिए

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, अगर उसका आधा भी कर सकें तो वे काबिले मुबारकबाद होंगे । मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब फिर हमें एश्योरेंस दें और उन की दुर्गत हो क्योंकि उन के एश्योरेंस देने के बाद भी अथारिटीज चाहेंगी तो उन को इनफ़क्चुअस बना देंगी । आप क्यों नहीं इस बिल में लिख देते कि इस बाडी के यह फंक्शन होंगे और इस का यह कांस्टीट्यूशन होगा । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ तवज्जह दें और जो कि हाउस की तकरीबन यनानीमस राय है उस को कबूल फरमावें ।

मैं स्लम क्लियरेंस के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था । हमारे सामने अजमेरी गेट एरिया और इसी तरह से दिल्ली के २८ स्लम एरियाज के क्लियरेंस का सवाल है । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब तशरीफ ले गये थे और उन्हों ने उन मकानात को देखा था। लेकिन उन को तो उन जगहों में जाने का कम मौका मिलता है । मैं ने इस हाउस में दिल्ली के स्लम्स का कई दफा डेस्क्रिप्शन दिया है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर दुनिया में कहीं हैल मौजूद है तो वह दिल्ली के अन्दर मौजूद है, आप थोड़ी दूर जा कर उस को देख सकते हैं । हम ने वहां जा कर देखा है कि वहां पर कोबलर्स, कुम्हार, वैजीटेबिल सेलर्स (सब्जी बेचने वाले) वगैरह वगैरह बहुत ही गरीब आदमी रहते हैं, उन के घर पुश्तों से वहां चले आ रहे हैं । वहां पर रह कर वे अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं और अपना गुजारा करते हैं । आप उन के घरों को ले कर उन को दूसरी जगह रखना चाहते हैं । इस सिलसिले में हम ने पै दर पै यह मालूम करने की कोशिश की कि इन में से कितने परसैंट आदमियों को इन इन इलाकों में जगह दी जायेगी । मेरी बहिन ने कहा कि यह नामुमकिन है कि एरिया का क्लियरेंस हो और लोगों को तकलीफ न हो । मैं मानता हूं कि यह ठीक है । लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया जाता कि इन आदमियों में से, जिन की जगह आप ले रहे हैं, कितने परसेन्ट को आप इस इलाके में जगह देंगे । आप इन को १५ रुपये के हिसाब से मुआवजा दे रहे हैं । पर इन से पांच छः गज के फासले पर जो सड़क है उस में जमीन की कीमत ७५ से १०० और ३५० रुपये गज तक है । यह जो आप ने मयार मुकर्रर किया है इस के मुताबिक एक भी गरीब आदमी वहां नहीं बस सकेगा और स्लम क्लियरेंस के मानी होंगे इन गरीब आदमियों का जनरल अपरूटिंग (विस्थापित करना) । आज हाउस का कोई मैम्बर यह पसन्द नहीं कर सकता कि इन गरीब आदमियों को इस तरह से अपरूट कर दिया जाये । हो सकता है कि आप इन लोगों को इस से बेहतर जगह रहने के लिये दें, लेकिन उस जगह पर उन को वह आशाइश नहीं हो सकती जो कि यहां पर है । उस जगह पर उन का गुजारा नहीं चल सकता क्योंकि वहां पर वह कंडीशन्स (स्थिति) आप पैदा नहीं कर सकते जो कि अजमेरी गेट पर मौजूद हैं और जिन की वजह से वे गरीब आदमी अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं । उन जगहों पर जहां आप उन को भेजना चाहते हैं उन का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता । इसलिये मैंने आप के सामने यह सवाल पेश किया कि आप इन आदमियों में से कितने आदमियों को वहां पर जगह देंगे । हम चाहते थे कि आप की जो स्कीम है उस का ब्ल्यूप्रिंट हमारे सामने पेश कर दिया जाय ताकि हम को मालूम हो जाये कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह ब्ल्यूप्रिंट हमारे सामने नहीं आया और उस के न आने की वजह से मेम्बरान ने यह फैसला किया कि इस बिल को मंजूर न किया जाये । मुझे आप वह ब्ल्यूप्रिंट दिखला दें । पिछली दफा हमारी बहिन सेन्ट्रल अथारिटी के नाम से एक चीज हाउस के सामने लायी थीं । मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस सवाल का एक थोड़ा सा हल है । लेकिन आप इस इम्प्रूवमैंट ट्रस्ट का क्या करेंगी । यह बोसीदा हो चुका है । इसको तोड़ दीजिये और एक नई अथारिटी लाइये और किसी भले मिनिस्टर को उस का इनचार्ज कीजिये । हमारी बहिन के पास

सारे देश की हैल्थ की एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है । उन की सारी तवज्जह उस तरफ ही लगनी चाहिये । और जो आप दिल्ली का नवनिर्माण करना चाहती हैं और जो दिल्ली में आप दुनिया में बहिश्त लाना चाहती हैं उस को उस नई अथारिटी को दीजिये । अगर वह काम आप इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को देंगी तो वह काम खराब हो जायेगा । इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने ऐसा काम किया है कि लोग कहते हैं कि इस की वजह से हम को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हुआ है ।

हमारी बहिन हम को एक बार अंधा मुगल ले गईं और हम को वे मकान दिखलाये जो कि बजाहिर खूबसूरत मालूम होते थे और उन पर ह्वाइट वाशिंग किया हुआ था । लेकिन उन से कोई सौ कदम पर ही हम ने देखा कि एक गन्दगी की नहर बह रही है जो कि बीमारी का घर है । ऐसी हालत में वह जगह तो खुद एक स्लम है । जब तक वह गन्दगी दूर न की जाये वह जगह रहने के काबलि नहीं हो सकती । और फिर आप देखें कि वह जगह शहर से कितने फासले पर है । हमारी बहिन हम को तो मोटर में बिठा कर वहां ले गईं लेकिन उन गरीब आदमियों को रोजाना कौन मोटर में ले जायेगा । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप इन लोगों को दूसरी जगह मकान के साथ साथ जीविका भी नहीं देंगी तब तक इन का रिहैबिलिटेशन (पुनर्वास) नहीं हो सकता ख्वाह वह रिफ्यूजी हो या नान रिफ्यूजी हो । इन मकानों से इन को हटाने में सेंटीमेंट का भी सवाल है । ये लोग सैंकड़ों बरस से अपने बीवी बच्चों के साथ इन मकानों में रहते आये हैं, इन के मां बाप यहीं पर मरे और इन को इन मकानों के एक कोने कोने से उंसियत है । इन मकानों के साथ इन लोगों का लगाव है । लेकिन आप इस सेंटीमेंट (भावना) के सवाल को छोड़ दीजिये । आप इन को मैटीरियल चीज तो दीजिये जब तक आप इन को मैटीरियल (भौतिक) चीजें बहम नहीं पहुंचायेंगे तब तक आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम ने स्लम क्लियरेंस कर दिया है ।

हमारे दोस्त राधारमण साहब ने चन्द कटरों का जिक्र किया जिन को मैं बहुत मुद्दत से देखता आया हूं और जिन का यहां बहुत मर्तबा जिक्र किया गया है । इन को देख कर यही कहना पड़ता है कि जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी सल्तनत के बारे में कहा जाता था कि "दी सन नेवर सेट्स आन दी ब्रिटिश एम्पायर" उसी तरह से इन कटरों के लिए कहा जा सकता है कि यहां कभी सूरज की रोशनी नहीं पहुंचती यहां दिल्ली में ऐसी जगहे मौजूद हैं । आप उनका इन्तजाम कैसे करेंगी । अगर आपके पास करोड़ों रुपये भी हों तो भी आप उनका इन्तिजाम नहीं कर सकेंगी । इस के लिये तो यही जरूरी है कि लोगों के दिलों में यह ख्याल पैदा किया जाये कि उन को खुद इन को ठीक करना है । इस काम में किसी हद तक हमारे हुक्काम की इमदाद की कारगर हो सकती है और अगर वे लोगों को मदद दें तो इस मसले को हल करने में हम किसी हद तक कामयाब हो सकते हैं ।

हमारे सामने लोग आये और उन लोगों ने गवाहियां दीं लेकिन उन को छापा नहीं गया शायद इस ख्याल से कि उस को पढ़ कर मैम्बरान को रोशन होगा कि एश्योरेंसिज की किस तरह से बेहुर्मती की गई है । उन को छापा नहीं गया गो कि छापने का पहले फैसला किया जा चुका था । लेकिन मुझे एक बात याद है कि आखिरी जो उन का स्पोक्समैन था उस ने इस बात को कहा था कि इस बिल को बढ़ा कर हमारी तकलीफ को दोबाला न कीजिये और इसी तरह की दूसरे लोगों ने भी शहादत दी थी और उस सारे मैटीरियल को देख कर हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे और सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि हम इस बिल को पास न करें ।

मैं आखिर में अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस के बरखिलाफ जो ऐतराजात हैं वह फिलवाकया रैडिकल नेचर के हैं । एक ऐसे जमाने में जब देश में कहीं इमरजैन्सी न हो, इस तरह का इमरजैन्ट लेजिस्लेशन जायज नहीं है । यह लेजिस्लेशन हम को उसी तरफ ले जाता है और हुक्काम में इस तरह की

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जहनियत पैदा करता है कि वे बगैर किसी जरूरत के ही हमारे आर्डिनरी ला आफ दी लैंड को सप्रेस कर दें। मैं इस को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता और न ही इस की जरूरत देखता हूं। साथ ही मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो हमारा सिविल ला है और सिविल कोर्टस् का जुरिसडिक्शन (क्षेत्राधिकार) है उस को खत्म न किया जाय। सरकार को यह मालूम ही नहीं होता कि एक लैंडलार्ड को मकान खाली कराने में कितनी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है और उस के लिये उस को सिविल कोर्ट में जा कर दावा वगैरह करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी एक लैंड लार्ड (गृह स्वामी) के मुआफिक कोर्टस में जाये और उसी तरीके से दावा करे और कोर्ट फैसला दे कि उस को कितना डैमेजेज (क्षत्ति) देना होगा और किस तरीके से वसूल होगा और कोर्ट के फैसला हो जाने के बाद ही ऐसा करना जायज होगा वरना यह जायज नहीं होगा।

अब मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इस गवर्नमेंट प्रिमिसेज (इविक्शन) अमेंडमेंट बिल, १९५४ के जो दो, तीन छोटे छोटे प्राविजस हैं उन की बाबत कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। एक तो पबलिक प्रिमिसेज के मुताल्लिक है और उस सम्बन्ध में सन् १९५१ में जब यह बिल रेफर हुआ था तो गाडगिल साहब ने जो इस के मुताल्लिक फरमाया था वह मैं इस वक्त जनाब की इजाजत से दुहराना चाहता हूं। उन्हों ने तब यह फरमाया था कि "लैंड इन्क्लूड्स बिल्डिंग" और पंजाब हाईकोर्ट (उच्च न्यायालय) जिस के सामने इस किस्म का एक मुकद्दमा आया था उस ने भी यही ख्याल जाहिर किया था। अगर यह बात दुरूस्त है कि "लैंड इन्क्लूड्स बिल्डिंग" (भूमि में मकान भी हैं) तब मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इस के उसूल के भी बा खिलाफ हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो पुराना ला है उस को अमेंड कर दिया जाय। लेकिन अगर लैंड के माने बिल्डिंग नहीं हैं जैसा कि सरदार साहब द्वारा इस बिल को यहां पर लाने से मालूम होता है तो मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस अख्तियार से इन सारे रेफ्यूजीज के मकानात को गिराया गया और उन को बेदखल किया गया क्योंकि उन के मुताबिक बिल्डिंगस पर उन को अख्तियार नहीं था। अब आप "कौम्पिटैंट एथारिटी" (सक्षम प्राधिकारी) की जो तारीफ इस बिल में दी हुई है उस को जरा देखें। उस के मातहत म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के किसी आदमी को इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर किया जा सकता है। पहले स्टेट आफिसर की डैफीनीशन दी हुई थी, कौम्पिटैंट अथारिटी यहां नहीं था। एक ऐसे शख्स को जो उसी के मातहत है उस को कौम्पिटैंट अथारिटी बनाने का अधिकार दे देना सिविल कोर्टस् के अधिकारों को सल्ब कर देना मेरे ख्याल में लोगों की सिविल लिबरटीज (नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता) के साथ खेलना है। इन वजूहात की वजह से मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरी नाकिस राय में इस बिल को इस तरह से पास करना और डी० आई० टी० को यह अधिकार देना जायज नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सेलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर रामिति) की इसमामले में सही रिपोर्ट आती तो दो चीजें आतीं। एक तो यह कि इस बिल को नामजूर कर दिया जाय और जो हम ने अप्रैल में फैसला किया था उस सारे को बगैर किसी किस्म की तबदीली और बगैर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के उस को मंजूर करा जाय। वह भी १२ आदमियों की राय थी जो पिछली २४ अप्रैल को दी गई थी। इन वजूहात से मेरी अदब से गुजारिश है कि इस बिल को मंजूर न किया जाय लेकिन अगर सरदार साहब इस पर इसरार करें और ऐसा समझें कि बगैर इस तरह के लैजिस्लेशन के यहां दिल्ली का सारा काम खत्म हो जायगा और ठप्प हो जायगा और यह सब दरहम बरहम हो जायगा हालांकि ऐसा मामला नहीं है और अगर सरदार साहब इस बिल को आज विदड्रा कर लें तो किसी की खांसी भी न आयेगी, लेकिन अगर सरदार साहब इस को लाना ही चाहते हैं तो कम से कम हम को यह एश्योर करें क्योंकि सारे रेफ्यूजीज

आप की तरफ निगाहें लगाये बैठे हैं कि उन के बाकी मकानात का क्या होगा और अगर आप इस तरह से उन को कुचल डालने का अख्तियार देते हैं तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी। आप को अख्तियार है कि आप उन को कुचल डालें लेकिन क्या ऐसा करना आप को शोभा देगा? वे बेचारे बेजबान हैं और वह कुछ शिकायत नहीं कर सकते और वह बिल्कुल हैल्पलेस हैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकते और आपको अख्तियार है कि इस हाउस से अपनी मैंजारिटी के बल पर इस बिल को इस रूप में पास करा लें लेकिन मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि इंसाफ का तकाजा है कि जो पहले आप ने हमसे वायदे किये थे उन को पूरे उन्हीं असली मानों में उन के एक एक शब्द को आप अमल में लायेंगे, इस ऐश्योरेंस के दिये बगैर आप अगर इस बिल को पास करेंगे तो हम को सिर्फ यही नहीं कि हम इस को जटिस्फाइड (न्यायोचित) नहीं समझते हैं, हम को रंज भी होगा कि आपने जो ऐश्योरेंस दिये थे और जिन के बारे में सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि उन पर ठीक अमल नहीं हुआ, आप उन ऐश्योरेंसेज (आश्वासनों) पर पानी डालना चाहते हैं। अगर आप हमको इस तरह का आज ऐश्योरेंस नहीं देना चाहते तो कम से कम इतना तो कीजिये कि ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड को स्टैचटुरी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाये और यह बतलाइये कि उस का क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन और क्या फंक्शन होगा। दूसरे इस तरह का ऐश्योरेंस यहां पर दिया जाये कि जो हम से गलतियां हुई हैं उन का ऐतराफ करते हुए उन को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। ऐसा अगर किया जाये तब तो कुछ चीज बनेगी और उन को इस बात की तसल्ली होगी कि हालांकि हमारी मर्जी के खिलाफ जो यह बिल पास किया जा रहा है ताहम जो कदम उन्होंने आगे बढ़ाया है और जो वायदे उन्होंने पहले से हम से किये हुए हैं उन से पीछे नहीं हटे हैं लेकिन अगर यह भी आप नहीं करते तब तो हम यह समझने पर मजबूर होंगे कि आप इन हमारे मुसीबतजदा भाइयों को क्रश करना चाहते हैं।

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I will only speak as far as the allegations which have been hurled at the Improvement Trust are concerned.

I may say that the Improvement Trust at present has got powers under the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950. This Bill seeks only to include in "premises" those which are in the possession of or have been leased out by the Trust, so that we are not really asking for anything very much.

Much has been said about our neglect or heartlessness or callousness or whatever you might like to call it about the refugees, and it has been said that very many things have been done by the Improvement Trust which have been unfair to the refugees, it has been out to crush them and so on. I want to state in all humility, as I have done on the floor of this House many a time and as I have done in private to Members of this hon. House who have come and spoken to me about what the Improvement Trust is doing or not doing, that the Improvement Trust has not really broken any of the assurances that were given on the floor of this House by Shri Gadgil. I am not here now to say that the Improvement Trust has done everything that is right and has never erred. After all, every institution is a human institution and many things may have been done by the Improvement Trust which are not to our liking, but by and large it is always forgotten that the committee that was set up to look into the working of the Improvement Trust was set up at my instance. Many recommendations were made by it. In that committee's report the main recommendation was that there should be one building authority in Delhi because otherwise the Improvement Trust really could not function properly. Nothing is ever mentioned of course about the 2,000 acres that the Improvement Trust gave away for refugees whereby it was made completely bankrupt as a result of which Government has had to subsidise to since then.

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

Yesterday certain things were stated about the Yamuna Bazar slum victims. I may say Shri Radha Raman who waxed very eloquent about this particular place was a member of the committee which approved the rehousing plans for this area and which took a decision that it should be kept an open area. My hon. friend Shri Feroze Gandhi made some statements yesterday and at once, after I left this House last evening and also this morning, I had enquiries made, as to what the position in regard to the leases on this particular land was, and I would like to give this information to the House.

3 P.M.

The decision regarding the Jumna Bazar area was taken on 23rd September 1955. And in the second meeting, the one held again on 23rd September, 1955, it was decided that the entire Jumna Bazar area should be kept an open area; at this meeting, I believe, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you yourself were present; besides, Shri Radha Raman, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, and Shri C. K. Nair, all Members of this House were present; Shri Brij Kishore Chandiwala was also present; the president of the Delhi Municipality was also there. So far as I remember, the Minister of Development of Delhi State was also there. Since this date, the Delhi Improvement Trust has not sold or leased out any plot of land in that area.

But I have, quite honestly, to state the position before that date. 25 shop-*cum*-residential plots were sold by the Improvement Trust in 1948, and these were built upon almost immediately. Then, a plot was allotted to an ice factory, in 1948, on a twenty-years' lease, and some constructions have been put on it. Then, about some eighteen to twenty plots were allotted to other persons like the Burmah Shell etc. on a twenty-years' lease, because, at that time, it had been decided more or less that this plot could be built on.

Then, we came to the conclusion—some time ago, as I said—that this area should not be built on. In fact, even before this committee met, almost all these leases had been terminated, and converted into temporary leases, terminable at one month's notice. And some of the lessees will very soon be vacating this area.

It is true that Bawa Bachitter Singh was allotted 1,200 square yards, for storage purposes, near the Burmah Shell plot on a temporary lease, again, terminable at one month's notice.

This took place on the 16th December, 1954. He has enclosed this site by zinc sheet partitions and he did this more or less at once, and has been using this site for storage purposes.

Then, plots had also been alotted to the Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission in 1954. Two other plots which have been built upon were built upon by the Gita Bhavan and the Dharma Sangh. These had already been allotted to them in 1945 and, so far as I remember, I gave an assurance on the floor of this House that since these were religious constructions, they would not be interfered with.

Now, constructions have been coming up to a certain stage in all these plots. But further constructions have been stopped, and other plots which had been allotted, again, to the Delhi Municipal Committee for police *chowki* or for one thing or another, have since been taken over.

The question of terminating these leases is of course going to be taken up. I have no hesitation in giving the assurance that if I find it necessary, as I probably shall, to take back what has been leased out, I shall certainly do so, without hesitation, because it is not the desire of the Improvement Trust, and certainly not that of my Ministry, that only rich people shall be given plots, and that the poor shall be denied. The poor must have top priority, and first priority. And I share with the House the view that because the set-up of the Improvement Trust was such, it simply had to sell land in order to get money whereby it could remove slum areas. And this set up has now got to be terminated.

In regard to certain detailed accusations that were made about Jhil Koranja, I would like to say this. That land does belong to the Improvement Trust, and it is being developed, Drainage and sewerage are going to be provided, and we are now in the process of testing the water from there. I may say that the Improvement Trust is the only body that has never put up houses anywhere, without proper drainage and sewerage, and without attention to drinking water.

The tragedy of Delhi has been that A. B. C and D have built, with the result that there have been far too many building authorities, and therefore it was that the main recommendation of the Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee, namely that there should be one building authority, has been something that has been pursued by me from the very beginning from the time when that report was given to us. And at last, we have taken a step towards that desideratum. The Delhi Development Provisional Authority has come into being. The chairman of the Improvement Trust is a member-secretary of this body, and the Delhi Improvement Trust is not selling any land at all at the moment, and all building plans are under this Delhi Development Provisional Authority, on which three Members of this House sit and with whom, along with the Minister of Development of Delhi State, we have constant consultations.

Much has been said about the number of houses demolished in Jhandewala. It is true. I never said that the Improvement Trust has never demolished any houses, but I contradicted demolition in certain areas, where the Improvement Trust was accused of having demolished houses. In Jhandewala, 230 houses were demolished. They were built on undeveloped land in such a bad way that the then Health Minister of Delhi State, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, begged of the Ministry and of the Improvement Trust, after she paid a visit to the locality, that we should do something because it was criminal to allow people to live in those places. This area has got to be cleared and developed. And the Trust did what the Delhi Rehabilitation Ministry wanted them to do and, after having got rid of some structures, the development has been taken in hand. The development is not yet complete but in the portion developed, plots have been earmarked for persons who used to live there, and who said, 'May we have what were called "eligibility chits", so that when the plots are demarcated, after the land has been developed, we may have them? That has been done, and thus, all the persons who have got these eligibility chits will be given land there and will be housed there. So much for Jhandewala.

In addition, any Member of this House, who would like to come to my office or to the Improvement Trust's office may come and see the list of those constructions which have been demolished by the Improvement Trust, because a complete record has been kept of them. I say that most of them were constructions which had to be removed for public purposes, such as widening of roads etc. As for those constructions that had been put up without any reference to anybody, and that were completely unauthorised, I would beg of this House to remember the difficulties to which all State authorities are put by these unauthorised constructions.

After all, Government have got to maintain law and order. Government have got to see to it that more and more slum areas are not created in this capital city. Government have dealt extremely leniently with the refugees, and if the refugees themselves were asked, I do not think that they would have all the complaints that many Members of this House have preferred on their behalf. The position becomes extremely difficult when roads are blocked, when we want to widen a road and an unauthorised construction is there, or

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when we want to do slum clearance and everybody says, 'I will not be moved from here; I must remain here'. You cannot have it both ways. Either you remove slums and cause a certain amount of hardship or you continue with slums. I say that it would be extremely bad for this capital city and, in the end, bad for everybody if slum areas were allowed to continue. So I think that this point is greatly forgotton in our zeal not to do anything to harass the refugees.

I say in all humility that we, who happen to have the responsibility of being Ministers today, are no less anxious to help the refugees than any other Member of this House. From the speeches made, one would imagine that only the other Members of this House care for the refugees, that none of us cares for them. I wonder how many Members of this House go round and see the refugees, how whenever rain comes they go there, which of them looks after the children or who looks after their medical aid and relief. Do the Members of this House think that we are completely negligent of them? I think it is a very sad commentary on the Ministers. If the Ministers are like that, I say to you that you should demand our resignation.

**Shri B. Y. Reddy** (Karimanagar): That is not the point. What are the steps taken?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: The help that the refugees have received at the hands of Government has been generous as far as possible and sometimes almost beyond the financial capabilities of the Government. The Improvement Trust is part and parcel of the Government. It may be that sometimes something has been demolished which need not have been demolished but, by and large, I claim that the Improvement Trust has been most lenient with refugees and given them notices again and again, withheld them, increased the length of time within which they have to be moved, and never, never, on any occasion has alternative accommodation not been given to them. It is not always possible to give alternative accommodation on the very spot from where you are trying to remove them in order to re-build for them. Sometimes they have to go a little distance.

I think that sometimes people who are not in charge of the executive functions of the Government do not realise the difficulties that come and how anxious we are—we are no less anxious than anybody else—to do whatever we can to make the lot of the refugees less hard, less harsh and more comfortable than it is. I beg of you to have trust in us that we are going to do everything that is possible not to allow human beings to suffer. I am a person who lives and moves and has my being in the midst of suffering. My heart aches more than anybody else's that I am not able to do always as much as I should like to do for them.

I wish to assure this House again that within a month of the passing of this Bill the Advisory Committee will be formed and that I shall be available to them all the time. Even before it is constitutionally formed, I shall ask those Members who are immensely interested in this problem to come to my office, daily if they like, and spend as much time as they can and learn from me what the plans are. It is impossible for me to give a blue-print overnight of all the development of Delhi City. This is what I have been trying to shout from the house-tops that there are far too many authorities. It was impossible to get a proper blue-print. Now, we have got an interim plan prepared at terrific speed and the Members of Parliament will see from it where the open areas are to be, where we wish to accommodate refugees and so on. Believe me, there have been townships built which have no services there. Every little township wants a certain number of cobblers, a certain number of scavengers, a certain number of carpenters etc. etc. All these people can be properly housed with the complete assurance that their living will not be interfered with.

A statement was made that the work of clearing slums or *katras* that has been done by the Trust is not as good as that done by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and that it is more expensive. This is wholly incorrect. I may say that the Minister of Development of Delhi State himself has openly said that the best work that has been done has been done by the Improvement Trust. The Bharat Sevak Samaj came to me and asked me to give them help. I gave them one of my plans and they have copied it. Therefore, to say that the work that they have done is better than that done by the Improvement Trust is not a correct statement such as ill becomes Members of this House to make without proper inquiry.

As far as the legal side of the Bill is concerned, I leave that to my hon. colleague to reply to. I should like to say one more thing. The Improvement Trust has regularised houses built in Motinagar area, in Karol Bagh area and business houses that have been built in Motiakhan dump area. Land has been allotted in these areas on a no-profit-no-loss basis. No house alleged to cost Rs. 40,000 has been demolished by the Improvement Trust. I have said that anybody can come and see the list of houses demolished—or any construction—half construction very often—demolished by the Improvement Trust, in my office any day. I believe that this charge has been levelled at the Improvement Trust many a time. This was actually demolished by the Land and Development officer in order to make the link road.

I think I have tried to the best of my ability to answer all the charges that have been levelled. I would like to say one thing more. No notices have been served by the Delhi Improvement Trust on people who live in Shahdara. No notices now can be served by the Improvement Trust.

I would also say in conclusion that the moment the Delhi Development Authority comes in, the Improvement Trust will be merged in it. I plead with all the earnestness at my command that until such time as a body like this has to function, it must have the little extra power that has been sought to be given to it in this Bill.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: What about Shahdara?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister has answered about Shahdara.

**Shri Radha Raman**: I want to remove one impression which the hon. Minister has just now sought to create. She said that there was an Advisory Committee in which we all sat and we approved anything that was now being done. There were certain conditions laid on the basis of which rehabilitation of those persons who were living in certain areas was to be done. None of those conditions has so far been fulfilled, and there are notices after notices given to the residents of that area. I just want to clear the wrong impression sought to be created by the Minister's statement and say that those persons who sat on the Committee never approved anything of this nature, as has been just now stated by the Minister.

**Shrimati Subhadra Joshi** (Karnal): With your permission, I would like to put a question. I would like to know if it was not decided in the Committee that the buildings sold already would be acquired and the houses already built would be demolished—not about the leases in Jamuna bazar—and if we were not told later on that the Finance Ministry did not approve of this?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: Here I have got the official Minutes which were circulated to every member. In the Minutes it is said:

"It was decided that the Jamuna Bazar area should be cleared. In

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view, however, of the poor economic status of the residents therein, it was considered that perhaps about 400 families therefrom could only be shifted to the proposed colony near Lajpat Nagar".

where they would get employment.

"It was, therefore, decided that the development in accordance with the plan submitted by the Delhi Improvement Trust for building 1,600 houses in that area should proceed but, in the first instance, only 400 houses should be constructed during the course of the year.

800 cheaper quarters should be built on the Shahdara side to house slum evictees of lower economic status. For the still poorer people, platforms should be constructed on the Shahdara side and then the question of allotment of a site and some cash grant for building houses should be considered. The Minister for Health was, however, of the view that platforms would not be suitable near big cities and whenever poor class slum evictees are housed they should be housed in quarters built to certain specifications. For this purpose, the Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, should prepare a scheme immediately and bring it before the Committee for further scrutiny and sanction."

These decisions are being carried out. (*Interruption*).

**Pandit K. C. Sharma** (Meerut Distt.—South): The hon. Minister has given an invitation; he may visit the office and get them cleared.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I want your protection, Sir. My hon. friend from Delhi, Shri Radha Raman is talking of 'we'. I do not want to be included in that 'we'. 'We' is not Lok Sabha; 'we' may mean Delhi or something like that but not 'we' including me.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this measure has now been debated for a number of hours and the feelings of the hon. Members on this difficult subject have been expressed with emotion and they have been expressed with feeling and the grievances of the people and their difficulties have been very vividly placed before the House. I have every sympathy for those feelings and the difficulties, whether they are being experienced by the refugees or by the slum dwellers; they are real and something has to be done to tackle that problem.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, I may respectfully submit that the scope of this Bill is a limited one. But, I want to say, at the same time, that the discussion has been very useful.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Normally one voice should be audible here; but at present unauthorised voices are more loud.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** And they cannot be ousted without providing alternative accommodation.

I was saying that so far as the Bill itself is concerned, objection has been taken to its structure, to the nomenclature and to the various provisions. But, so far as the relevant provisions are concerned, the operative part really consists of two points. They are, that the authority that the Government today has with regard to land and buildings belonging to Government, the authority that the Municipal Committee today has with regard to both lands and buildings should also be extended to the property belonging to the Improvement Trust of Delhi. The Delhi Improvement Trust today has this authority with regard to land and the only addition that is sought to be made is with regard to buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust.

It is true that 'public premises' has been defined and a new sub-clause is sought to be substituted. My hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, for whom I have great respect because most of us have read his text-books when we took our examinations (*Shri D. C. Sharma*: Don't worry; it is mutual), was a little frightened by these 7 or 8 lines that we have reproduced here while defining 'public premises'. I am sure we never got frightened by the thousands of pages that he produced in his text books......

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the teacher is frightened, what will be the fate of the pupil?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** In this case, the pupil did not feel frightened by the thousands of pages he wrote, but the teacher feels frightened by these 10 lines of definition.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But those were clear.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No more interruptions now.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** 'Public premises' is the new nomenclature that is given to Government premises because now, by the operative part, buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust are also sought to be included. Therefore, for the sake of clarification, because something new was going to be added, the original expression 'Government premises' is altered to 'public premises'. There is no catch in this and I cannot understand why there should be any misgiving on that score. The original definition of 'Government premises' also runs to the same length. The same authorities are repeated; only buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust have been added, and, for the sake of clarity, instead of adding just one word, the whole thing has been reproduced so that it might be made clearer.

The other point is the definition of 'unauthorised occupation'. In this again, my learned friend, Shri Trivedi, for whose legal acumen and ability I have great respect, thought that this expression 'unauthorised occupation' is either unhappy or that it is likely to be interpreted in a manner which might lead to anomalous results. I submit that any fears that might be entertained on that score are not well-founded.

The object of the addition of this sub-clause is a simple one. As I submitted on an earlier occasion, the Bombay High Court came to the conclusion that a person who originally entered as a lessee, if afterwards he contravened the provisions of that lease or did anything which resulted in the determination of the original lease, then, action cannot be taken according to the sections as then existing—prior to this. The power to evict is contained in section 3 of the original Act. There are two contingencies which are laid down which entitled the competent authority to evict a person. They are briefly, the power to evict certain persons from Government premises if the competent authority is satisfied that the person authorised to occupy any Government premises has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act (a) sub-let without the permission of the Central Government or of the competent authority the whole or any part of such Government premises or otherwise acted in contravention of any of the terms, express or implied, under which he was authorised to occupy such Government premises or (b) if any person is in unauthorised occupation of Government premises, the competent authority may ...... after notice evict that person.

Therefore, subletting without permission and action in contravention of any of the terms, express or implied, of the lease, have already been recognised as grounds sufficient to entitle the competent authority to order eviction. The Bombay High Court in that case came to the conclusion that that case, which was ultimately compromised, did not come within the definition of any of the

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first two sub-clauses and they also came to the conclusion that the original letting in of that individual being authorised, a subsequent act did not automatically make him unauthorised and, on that short ground, they said that action could not be taken under the provisions of this Act. The Bombay High Court also pointed out that all that virtually emerged out of their decision is that the Government will be compelled to go to a civil court, and if the Government goes to a civil court, the defendant has absolutely no case, he is bound to be evicted. Therefore, it will be a good arrangement if Government could agree to give another 3 or 4 months so that he could within that time clear out. It is necessary, however, to clarify this position so that this doubt which is cast about the intention of the Legislature may be clarified. The only point is that in any Government premises if any person originally entered with lawful authority but later on, say, sublets it or by lapse of time or by other circumstances the original relationship is terminated, then the Government should not be compelled to go to a civil court for ordering his eviction; in such a case there is no doubt that the decree will be there, but they can resort to the simpler procedure prescribed under this Act and take action under section 3. These are the two substantive points which are sought to be covered by this amending Bill.

The other provisions are purely consequential, and there is no controversy or there should at any rate be no controversy after this clarification that I have attempted to give.

My friend, Shri Trivedi expressed concern about the inadequacy of notice or the service of notice being only in name and actually no notice being served and action being taken. But I have examined our records, and no case actually has cropped up where for want of due notice or for want of the service of that notice any hardships had been caused.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** If the hon. Minister likes, I will send him examples.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I shall be glad to examine any cases which my hon. friend points out and I am prepared to look into them. What I want to clarify is that in substance there may be cases where difficulties have arisen. For instance, these points are substantial; a person may have been evicted without provision of accommodation which is either to his liking or which renders his economic rehabilitation difficult or which provides him with inadequate economic means to establish himself in the new premises, or the place may be a little far off from the central area. These are substantial points and I do not want to take shelter behind a technicality of the want of notice or compliance with the technical provision of giving notice. Those cases of difficulties and hardship have to be tackled on merits. But so far as the short point of the inadequacy of the period of notice or any defect in the service of the notice is concerned, my investigation indicates that no hardship has been caused on that score, and the rules on that point are quite clear—registered notice is the normal type under which the civil courts effect service of the process issued under the orders of the civil courts. Rules have been framed on this point which clarify the position further. Under the main Act, there is provision for preferring an appeal also. An appeal lies to the administrative Ministry in charge, and that also is a further safeguard, for action will not be taken in any manner which entails any hardship.

While clarifying my attitude with regard to those persons who might have entered Government premises or public premises in an effort to rehabilitate themselves or who might be in occupation of slum areas, I want to remind this hon. House of the responsibility that all of us owe to the preservation of law and the enforcement of normal legal methods of approach with regard to this property. My friend, Pandit Thakur Das, who has given a very elaborate survey of how this Bill or analogous provisions passed through various vicissitudes, drew rather a dark picture with regard to what was in substance described by him as a chain of very dark deeds committed one after the other by the Government at the Centre, in the State or at the level of the various authorities functioning thereunder. I want, however, to remind him and also the House that so far as the ownership of it is concerned, it is public property, of which the House is the principal custodian. We are dealing with people who, on an interpretation of the relevant statutes, on an interpretation of the laws made by Parliament, are in occupation of property where they should not be. I do not want to minimise the hardships of those people, but while paying due regard to their hardships, we should also pay due regard to our duty to the country of ensuring that property which belongs to the entire community is not unnecessarily taken hold of by one individual or another. Some sort of a balance between these two has to be struck, and it was that human touch, that human approach, which was responsible for the provision of those various assurances where it was agreed by the Parliament in their wisdom that although the property vests in the community as a whole, in special cases of hardship, some special thing should be done. That was really a deviation from the normal law. Whereas my friend, Pandit Thakur Das describes the entire measure as an emergency and an exceptional measure, I want to remind him that the type of assurances and the type of circumstances or implications flowing from those assurances themselves were of a very exceptional nature which really took a good part of the big reservoir that was really to be available for the entire community. In this particular case, there is the principle of "first come first served", or any person could take charge of anything on the principle that possession is nine points in law or on some other basis. This was really the reason for giving that special protection. When protection of a special type is given which deprives the country and the community of something to which they are entitled, that should also be interpreted in a reasonable way. There was hardly any occasion to accuse the Government so bitterly howsoever prejudiced the mind may be—I am not saying that he was prejudiced, but this is how he in his goodness chose to describe himself—in a contingency of this nature, with this background. When a special concession is sought to be shown for considerations which are good and valid, that is, to help the refugees and persons who may be in difficulty, that should be interpreted in the spirit and in the background which I have attempted to place before this hon. House. Farthest be it from me to suggest that we should now try in any way to wriggle out of the assurances that had been given by Shri Gadgil. As Pandit Thakur Das himself pointed out, those assurances related to Ministries more than one. Authorities more than one were involved in them. Constitutional changes took place. Delhi State was constituted as a Part C State. Rehabilitation was transferred as a subject which came within the control of the Delhi State. I remember the occasion when Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Shri Tek Chand were present at the meeting. We discussed this point and all of us agreed that, in view of the constitutional changes that had taken place, the Central Ministry would not be competent to take concrete steps for implementing the assurances that were given and that this responsibility should be taken over by the Delhi State Government whose Minister was also present in the meeting and undertook to shoulder that responsibility.

My friend has quoted copiously from the report of the Assurance Committee. I do not want to join

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issue with regard to factual matters mentioned there. It will be a little unfair to this House if I were to inflict all these details and I were to adopt an attitude of trying to disprove the various things and explain the viewponits of the Government in the Centre or the local Government, the Improvement Trust or other authorities with regard to the various tentative conclusions arrived at by that Committee. My colleague, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, had placed on the Table of the House on 3rd April, 1956, a statement indicating the action taken by the Government on the various assurances that have been given by Shri Gadgil. The Assurances Committee of the House has also taken cognisance of that statement and has asked for further clarification with regard to certain points mentioned there. I am not swearing by every word that might be written there. Nor am I trying, in the present context to contradict all that was said in the Assurances Committee. But, I do want to submit that this is a matter which could not be taken as having been proved against the administration or the Government. The Assurances Committee came to certain tentative conclusions and they were placed before the House. The viewpoint of the Government on those conclusions were also placed before the House. These are being examined by that Committee which has asked for further clarification. We will try to convince them or be convinced; if we find that we have erred in any way, we will try to make amends for that. If that is the attitude of the Government, I put it to the House and to you also, Sir, as to whether all that heat that was there in the speech of Pandit Bhargava was really justified.

My colleague, the Health Minister, has already made a statement that her Ministry will take the necessary administrative steps to constitute the advisory committee which will advise the Improvement Trust on important matters which are uppermost in the minds of hon. Members who participated in the debate. It will advise the Delhi Improvement Trust in matters of slum clearance with a view to having better and cleaner living conditions to the slum-dwellers. The idea was suitably to improve certain areas and there may not be any case of eviction at all. It will also advise on providing alternative accommodation to persons to be evicted in localities nearabout their present dwellings, as far as possible, namely, what should be the alternative accommodation that should be made available and what should be the principles that should govern the implementation of this assurance and so on.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** How do you define 'nearabout'?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I would define it as an area that might be available near the place where the eviction took place—the area available with the Government or the Improvement Trust or any other authority and suitable for construction of houses of that type—and that would come within the bigger development Plan which the Delhi Development (Provisional Authority were trying to bring about or which they would approve.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Three miles or two miles?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is very difficult to say whether it will be one mile or two miles. After all, if a problem is there, it has to be faced. The other alternative is that we do not do anything.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Twenty miles of electric railway?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Panditji will recall that I heard every word he uttered with utmost patience and I feel that he should give at least five per cent of that patient hearing when I am on my legs.

The constitution of the advisory committee by the Health Ministry is a sufficient guarantee to ensure that any slum clearance scheme that is undertaken will be implemented in a proper way. The very weighty observations that have been made by the hon. Members, some after cool consideration and others with heat and prejudice, will be taken into consideration by the advisory committee and the Improvement Trust when they chalk out their schemes. So, I submit that we are not really making any radical change in this piece of legislation.

It is a very small point here. The Improvement Trust has already got the authority with regard to land. We are extending it to buildings. Some doubts were expressed with regard to the definition of land. Pandit Bhargava said something about this. 'Land' and 'buildings' have been used as two distinct things in this piece of legislation. It is better that we clarify that with regard to the Improvement Trust. At any rate, that is not a point of substance. They ask: "why are you asking for the inclusion of the buildings? Land already covers buildings." If it already covers buildings, there is no harm in clarifying it further. So, I feel that there is no force in the legal objection.

With these observations, I submit that this Bill may be passed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There is a verbal amendment to clause 1.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That will come up when we take up that clause.

We will take up clause 2, now.

The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

### Clauses 3 and 4

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no amendments to clauses 3 and 4. We will take them together.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the objection which I wish to raise with reference to these clauses 3 and 4 read together is on the change in the definition of the words "public premises". The change that is tried to be effected in the original law is from "Government premises" to "public premises". There was some meaning when the words were "Government premises".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now it includes other premises also.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is what I am submitting. When the word "Government" was used as an adjective to the word "premises", it was limited to those premises which actually belonged to Government, which were in some manner Government properties. The extension which is now being desired is this. Even private premises which will be rented for some purpose by the Government will now be included and the Government will have the law in its own favour so far as the question of eviction of tenants from those particular areas is concerned. As I was saying before, and I reiterate it today, the difficulty that will arise in the case of those tenants who have the misfortune of ever becoming the tenants of the Government will be that, whereas if the owner of the premises were to get such a tenant evicted he will have to resort to a particular law and the protection under the various rent restriction Acts of the various States will be available to the tenant if he was the direct tenant of the landlord. . . .

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There is an exception. The Rent Control Act

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does not apply if the Government is the owner of the property.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is what I am coming to. If the Government is the owner then it will not apply. But here the Government is not the owner. If the Government has somehow or other requisitioned the premises or has taken the premises on lease, the Government cannot be the owner. My own personal view is, the Government can be the owner and this law will have acted quite nicely if we had concentrated or limited ourselves to the definition which was originally there and the words were "Government premises". Once you drop the words "Government premises" and change it over to "public premises" and the definition that is given in clause 4 comes into the picture, in that case what happens is the orginal landlord, the owner of the property, if he wants to evict the tenant he cannot evict him because the tenant is protected by the various rent restriction Acts, whereas the Government, once it steps into the picture and becomes a sort of a lessee, is covered by the provision in this Bill and the tenant has got no remedy except that he will have to get out under this new definition of "unauthorised occupation".

As I said before, the "Government premises" should not be extended so far and such a broad definition should not be given to the words "Government premises" as is contemplated in this Bill. It would have been quite proper still to adhere to the words "Government premises" and not deprive an ordinary citizen of the protection of law which has been guaranteed to him.

By this particular definition the Government goes a step further. It has not only included "premises belonging to"—that would be something if the premises belonged to the Government—in the definition of "public premises", but it has also included "premises taken on lease or requisitioned by the Government". When the premises are requisitioned by the Government, various courts have held that a tenant becomes merely a statutory tenant. If he becomes a statutory tenant, the other terms of tenancy remain with him.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Why should a leased property be given to a private man at all?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even if "leased premises" be excluded, there would have been other properties that cannot be called Government properties. Then too it would not have been only "Government premises" but something else would have been included.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That is why the words "local authority" have been put in and the Delhi Improvement Trust has also been brought into the picture. In other words, if the buildings belong to a municipality, the municipality will do the same thing and terminate the tenancy. It will simply give a notice of 15 days and ask the tenant to get out.

The words "local authority" have been added. The difficulty is of the ordinary tenant. When the Government is trying to nationalise everything, when the Government is encroaching upon ordinary functions of citizens and is trading in every respect, and when the Government is now constructing buildings after buildings and is renting them out—half of the markets in New Delhi, at any rate, are belonging to the Government and at various places the municipalities are now trying to build their own market places—if this law is to apply, then all those buildings which belong to municipalities will become public premises, and once they become public premises the Transfer of Property Act will go by the board. Under this provision every man will be turned out without having any recourse to the ordinary process of law or protection under the Transfer of Property Act. Where is the good of a tenant having an agreement? Supposing a man has entered into an agreement with you, or he has executed a lease in favour of the Government, or he is party to an indenture executed by him, then also the Government will say: agreement or no agreement, indenture or no indenture, lease or no lease, here we give notice under this Eviction Act and therefore you will have to go. No sanctity will be attached to an agreement whatsoever and the Transfer of Property Act will be a dead-letter so far as the various buildings now owned by the local authorities—the Delhi Improvement Trust or such bodies like district boards in any part of India—are concerned.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** It is only about Delhi local authorities and not for the whole of India.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Yes, it is only local authorities in the Delhi State. That means the Delhi Municipality, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the South Delhi Municipal Committee or other local authorities in the whole of Delhi State. So many villages would be affected and everywhere this power will be utilised with a desire to drive out people. It may be a summary process, no doubt, and it will be to the liking of the Government. We should be very careful in vesting the Government with these powers, which will be really powers of operation.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Sir, we will be careful in exercising these powers. I oppose the objection which the hon. Member has raised.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5**— (*Amendment of Section 3 etc.*)

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury** (Ghatal): I beg to move:

**Page 2**—

*after* line 14, *insert*:

"(aa) to sub-section (1) the following shall be added, namely:

'Provided that competent authority makes available to the person or persons such alternative accommodation as is equal in value, rental and convenience to the premises vacated and which does not hinder the person or persons from carrying out their occupations or professions'."

Sir, while tabling this amendment I had kept in mind the principles laid down in the Second Five Year Plan with regard to the schemes of slum clearance. The first principle there is that there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and the efforts should be to rehouse them as far as possible by or near the existing sites of slums so that they may not be uprooted from their fields of employment. So the necessity of this amendment would be clear from the provisions that the Government themselves have made in the Second Five Year Plan itself.

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In view of the statements made by the Government and in view of the principles that they themselves have laid down, it is very necessary that some statutory provisions are made in the law itself. The speeches of the two Ministers have not convinced us that there is no necessity for such a provision in the law itself. After all, that we have heard from different sections of this House, it is very necessary that there should be some provision in the Bill itself, whereby there could be a guarantee for slum-dwellers for some alternative accommodation. Unless there is some such provision in the Bill itself, we cannot give the Government blanket powers to authorise the local authorities and other bodies to evict the people summarily. I feel that my amendment should be accepted if we are to accept the policy of slum clearance consistent with the principles that have been laid down in the second Five Year Plan.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as the principle of providing suitable alternative accommodation is concerned, I would not elaborate that aspect, because my colleague, the Minister of Health, made a very clear statement in that respect.

So far as the present amendment is concerned, I regret I cannot accept it for the obvious reason that if it is accepted, even in a case where a person sublets without the permission of Government or otherwise acts in contravention of any of the terms, express or implied, every time, we have to provide alternative accommodation. Even in the case of the slum evictees, this has to be done. so, the question has to be left to the authority which is in overall charge of the slum clearance operations for deciding as to how best it could be done. Literally construed, this will mean the provision of accommodation which is equal in value, rental and conveniences to the premises evicted. Thus, it will become extremely rigid, and if the question goes to court, there will be interminable proceedings, and nothing will happen. Therefore, I oppose this amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—
*after* line 14, *insert*:

"(aa) to sub-section (1) the following shall be added, namely:

'Provided that competent authority makes available to the person or persons such alternative accommodation as is equal in value, rental and convenience to the premises vacated and which does not hinder the person or persons from carrying out their occupations or professions'."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*
*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1.—***Short Title*

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 4—

*for* "1955" *substitute* "1956".

—[*Sardar Swaran Singh*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

*Page* 1, line 1—

*for* "Sixth Year" *substitute* "Seventh Year".

—[*Sardar Swaran Singh*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

**Shri K. K. Basu:** I would like to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have had enough discussion on the Bill, I believe.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Even then, if you have no objection, we can speak on the Bill.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** Then, we will have to postpone the third reading stage to the next day. I shall now call upon Shri L. Jogeswar Singh.

## MOTION RE. SITUATION IN NAGA HILLS

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh** (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

> "That the situation in the Naga Hills area in Assam be taken into consideration".

In moving this, at the outset, I should like to say a few words about the genesis of the Naga movement for a sovereign, independent status. The genesis can be traced to the days of the Simon Commission. From those days onwards, the Nagas have been demanding independence, under the leadership of Phizo who is the leader of the Naga National Council. Now, when India achieved independence in 1947, the Nagas also, under the auspices of the Naga National Council, insistently demanded for an independent status. At the time when Sir Akbar Hydari was the Governor of Assam and when Shri Gopinath Bardoloi was the Chief Minister, there had been some sort of assurances given to the Nagas, namely, that if they were agreeable to for the time being to give up the demand for Independence and to work the tribal councils, the question of giving them independence could be considered after the lapse of ten years. That proposal, or. in other words, those assurances, were, however, turned down by the Central Government.

The movement continued. But there were two schools of thought among the Nagas under the Naga National Council. One section was under the leadership of Shri Sakrie and another section was under the leadership of Phizo. Shri Sakrie wanted to continue the struggle for independence but he wanted to carry on this movement for an independent status non-violently. On the other hand, Phizo wanted from the very beginning, to launch the struggle violently. So, opinions were divided in the two camps. Phizo was continuing the struggle violently, while Shri Sakrie wanted to have negotiations with the Government. But still, Phizo persisted in a violent struggle. In this way, the Council was divided. Afterwards, Sakrie was treacherously murdered by Phizo's men and Phizo took over an upper hand in the movement.

Now, the Government should look into the situation and the conditions that have been obtaining during this long period. When Phizo and Shri Sakrie were engaged in their demand for independence, what was the Assam Government doing all this while? Phizo was arrested after being captured, by the Burmese Government as late as 1953, and then he was handed over to the Indian Government here when he was released. From that time onward, Phizo was preparing for a final show down. He continued his activities violently, but what was the Government doing at that time? Were the Government quick enough in taking any action? They did not control the Naga Hills in respect of the interior areas. Those how were posted in the Naga Hills administered only the town area. They did not know what things were going on in the interior of the Naga Hills. They did not even collect a single rifle. See the marked difference; the Manipur Government collected 10,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition left by the rebel forces, but what were the officials of the Assam Government doing all the time? They did not collect even a single rifle from the hill area, whereas in the adjoining area of Manipur State, 10,000 rifles were collected. The situation had gradually become worse, because Phizo was persistently following his terrorist activities. Sakrie was murdered and the situation reached the climax on the 11th June. By that time, the Chief of the Army Staff...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order, out the history from the very beginning. He should bear in mind that time is limited; only 2 hours are fixed for this discussion and there are at least half a dozen members who want to take part in it. Perhaps there may be more, but I have received intimation from about half a dozen members. Then, the Government spokesman, I hope the hon. Prime Minister, would require half an hour.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** It may be less.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should bear in mind that fact and he should try to conclude within 20 or 25 minutes.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** I require about 40 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That was exactly my fear. I stood up and intervened, because from the way he began, there were apprehensions that he might take a long time. Half an hour is the utmost that can be given and he should try to conclude earlier, so that he may be supported by others and others may also have a chance to express their views.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** (Ranchi West-Reserved—Sh. Tribes): May I suggest that we are not dealing with an honourable member like my hon. friends over there. The problem has his firsthand knowledge. We know that the speaker has his own strange language in which perhaps he could put his case in his own way; he is not multilingual. I do not mean anything more except that he may be given a chance to put it in his own way and not be limited....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is given half an hour.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am not talking of half an hour or 40 minutes. My right hon. friend over there said he requires very much less time. I only want that the speaker may be given ample opportunity to present his viewpoint.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let him proceed, but he should be conscious of the fact that there are limitations of time.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** So, on the 11th June, the situation reached its climax. It was on that day that a convoy of trucks and vehicles was attacked in which I was travelling. The convoy left Dimapur for Kohima. Before we left Dimapur for Kohima, the military people and the civilian officers told us that there was no danger and that everything was safe. That was the assurance given by the military people who were stationed at Dimapur and also by the civilian officers. When we reached Kohima, we are surprised, because at that time the military people were taking position and there was sniping and firing all round. A police officer came forward and told us that on that side towards Manipur there was no danger. That assurance was given by the policeman and the convoy proceeded. But, before we reached Kohima, when we were hardly two miles from Kohima, our convoy was attacked. The convoy consisted of 15 to 20 trucks and vehicles; it was attacked from a corner by the rebels and bullets were showered upon us. One of my colleagues was injured by the bullets. Two other passengers were also injured. Two were killed. I wonder what our military people and the civilian authorities were doing at that time.

It was about 10-30 in the morning when we arrived in Kohima. At 9-30 A.M., a wireless message was sent from Manipur to Kohima that no buses bound for Imphal should be allowed to proceed, because the rebels were active and the roads were in danger. On the same day just near the outpost of Manipur State at Mao in the morning a S.D.O. of the Assam P.W.D. and his colleague were shot down by the rebels. From Imphal the above wireless message which mentioned the shooting incident was sent to Kohima not to send buses, because there was danger and the road was unsafe. But in Kohima, no warning was given either by the military authorities or the civil authorities, in spite of the fact that the message was sent to them earlier not to send buses to Imphal. When we were proceeding, when we were hardly two miles from Kohima, our buses were attacked and all the valuables, watches and purses were looted by the rebels. We were surprised to see that throughout the 21 mile route from Kohima to Mao—the rebel forces were active. When we had covered just 20 miles, we were detained on that night just near Mao, and then we were released.

I want to point out in this connection one thing. The Defence Ministry issued a communique and also General Srinagesh made a statement about this. It was an erroneous statement full of lies. What was the communique? What General Srinagesh said in the following morning was that in spite of the warning, the convoy left Kohima. This is fantastic. I challenge the communique of the Defence Ministry; who gave us the warning? When was the warning given? Who were the persons who gave the warning? If the Defence Ministry is able to come forward and reply to these charges, I will welcome it. I would also request the Government to set up an inquiry committee to find out whether it is a fact that we left Kohima in spite of this warning. I think it is not advisable on the part of the Defence Ministry to issue such statements nor should General Srinagesh make a statement which has got no relevance to facts.

It is fantastic how they could issue such a communique. I could appreciate if they could point out that such and such persons approached the convoy and warned that they should not proceed; I could appreciate if they point out that such and such officers warned the convoy against proceeding. So, it was an afterthought of these people. It has no relation to facts. This sort of statements put us in a rather embarrassing situation and it also seemed that we did not care for any advice or any warning given by the higher authorities. This is not a fact.

I just now mentioned about the ambush in which Manipuri drivers and passengers were killed. But uptill now no responsible officer has come forward saying that their dependents would be compensated, or that they would be given something. In Assam just near Jorhat or Sibsagar a small incident took place when the rebels raided a village, comparatively very small, but as soon as that took place the Chief Minister of Assam went there and gave a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the village who are the persons to look after those who are injured, or the dependents of those who were killed in the ambush? Who are responsible for that. But this matter has taken totally neglected.

Another important matter which I want to place before the House is this. The military deployed in this area is comparatively very small, in view of the difficult nature of the terrain of that area which is full of mountains and jungles. So, it is not possible for the military people, if their number is inadequately small, to combat the forces there. So, I wish to bring to the notice of Government that adequate reinforcements should be sent there, not to terrorise people, but to restore confidence among them. So far as we could see, what the military were doing in those days was this. We could seldom see their activities. They used to go from one place to another in military trucks. But who are the people most active? These Naga rebels. They would sit behind the trees; they would take cover behind the trees and the bushes. Their number is very very large. Their number was increasing even at night. I spent a night near them and I saw their number was increasing. I do not know why the number increases at night. Perhaps there are among them many people with whom I have acquaintance and whose faces are familiar to me. Perhaps, they did not like to show their faces to us. Among them are many students. In comparison with the forces of the rebels, our forces were very very inadequately deployed.

The most affected area in this trouble is the Manipur State. This is

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

what I wish to bring particularly to the notice of the House. Assam would not be affected economically. The Assam Government may want to see that this situation may die down in its natural way. But in our case it cannot be so. The reason is this. We have got only one life-line. That life-line is the Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal Road. This is also known as the Indo-Burma Road. This is the only life-line that passes through the Naga Hills and it passes by the Kohima Town. This life-line has been cut off since the 11th of June. So our means of communication were totally cut off. The prices of daily necessities were going up and the price of petrol went up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per gallon. Womenfolk had to stand in queue to get a bottle of kerosene. and black-marketing was going on. There was a time when there was no kerosene available and the prices of essential commodities sored very high.

The most important fact is this. Paddy is the most important crop; that is the only means of livelihood of the cultivators. We usually export this paddy through this life-line I have mentioned. But these exporting operations have completely stopped since the 11th of June. The worst sufferers as a result of this trouble were the agricultural labourers and the cultivators. The cultivators used to export their paddy to Dimapur *via* the Kohima road. On account of the stoppage of this export the price of paddy has gone down. So, the worst hit people are the agricultural labourers and the cultivators. At the same time we have to carry our things from Calcutta to Imphal, for which we have to pay large amounts as freight. We have to carry by air most of our daily necessaries from the rest of India on account of the cutting off of this life-line. We have, therefore, to bear the brunt of the trouble. In fact, Manipur is the most affected area. That is why I am interested in moving this motion. It is natural that some people may ask why I am so much interested in the problems relating to Naga movement. We are the persons vitally affected by this movement.

We are adjacent to Assam. Those officers from Assam who are appointed or posted in the Naga Hill areas are on account of emergency purposes given special pays and special allowances. The relatives of those who were killed in this area were provided with special pensions. But so far as the Manipur officers who are posted at Kohima and Dimapur and on the border of Mao are concerned, no special allowances or special pays or special pensions are sanctioned for them. The life of those drivers who ply buses and trucks on the Indo-Burma Road, on the Kohima-Imphal Road is always in danger. They have to ply the vehicles in the face of constant sniping and firing. So, their life is full of risks. They also should be given similar concessions, similar pensions and allowances as has been sanctioned in the case of the Assam officials who are posted in the Naga Hills.

Another point I want to make is this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is that the last one?

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** I am going to give a suggestion and then I will finish. Another point is this. The situation deteriorates day by day and Parliament has not given thought to this problem.

My suggestion is that we should break this state of suspense and frustration. It is very difficult to bring them round to our way of thinking and ways of life; more especially, Phizo is a hard nut to crack. But if we take a decision in the House, it will have some psychological effect on them. What is the Parliament doing all the time? What are they doing? Are they sleeping over the problem?

**Acharaya Kripalani** (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): We are debating it.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** They have not done anything. You should apply your mind to this problem. The time has come to apply our minds to this problem. This state of frustration continues throughout the Naga areas of Assam. This is my point of view that this trouble may spread throughout the tribal belt of North-East India unless steps are taken in time to check it; that is accepted by all. Nevertheless, this sort of thing should not be allowed to continue. Therefore, my suggestion is this. In order to break this state of frustration, this state of suspense, we should send a parliamentary commission consisting of members of different places representing different parties to probe into the problem, to see the drawbacks of the administration and to have an on-the-spot study. Let them report to Parliament.

**Shri S. S. More** (Sholapur): What about their security?

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** If one goes there, he will be likely to be beheaded. Without going into that I will tell him that there are many lieutenants of Phizo who are in Indian jails. You can go and contact them. You can ask their opinion. But we must be dead clear on this point—they will not have separate independence and they cannot be separated from India. We could not concede that. That must be made clear. But we can talk with them and examine this question within that framework of Indian Constitution. Let them have a separate unit. What is the harm there? If they want to have a separate unit, what is the harm in granting that? It will not do anybody any harm. Similarly, as Manipur, if the Nagas want to have separate existence, what is the harm in granting it? No doubt, they have their own culture, language and social traditions. Then what is the harm in granting them a separate unit? To that extent we can go and no further. I would like to request our Prime Minister and our Home Minister to think over this matter very seriously because we are anxious to restore confidence among the masses of the tribal people there.

If this parliamentary commission is there, then the commission may come into contact with those people who are in jail, with ordinary people who will take them into confidence and with the officials among the Nagas. There are many officials among the Nagas and they can be taken into confidence. They can have an *in camera* meeting, if they want. Let us hear their suggestion. But so far no decision has been taken.

This is the position there. The killings are going on and the violence is going on. Who are the sufferers? The poor people, the ignorant people. To win them over, to see that they give a free opinion with regard to their political set-up, confidence must be restored to them. If violence is rampant, if terrorism is rampant and if you say let devil go to the side who wins, then those men who are the friends of the Government in the morning will be the friends of the rebels in the evening. That is the position. They are compelled to do that because they are afraid of both. They are afraid of the Government and they are afraid of the rebels. Naturally, they have to change sides.

There cannot be any settlement by this terrorism. We must have other methods. We have the example of Korea. We have got good traditions and our military, which has good traditions, was sent to Korea. Similarly, they should be sent there also. Their present strength is not sufficient. They will have to do rehabilitation work. They will have to win the people. In this connection I may state that I do not agree with the reasoning of my communist friends that the military should lay down their arms. May I ask my communist friends: can they understand the mind of Phizo and which way the wind blows? It is very difficult to understand Phizo's mind.

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

So, it is upto Parliament to send a commission to go into the matter. This is most important. That is one point about the appointment of the commission.

Another point is this. The present Government there is very weak. It is very inefficient also. The administration also has got parochial and communal outlook. They cannot understand or look at the problem from the psychological point of view or the cultural or linguistic point of view; they look at it from the parochial and communal point of view. This is also one of the factors that had worsened the situation. So, my suggestion is this. For the time being, till the operation comes to a close, the administration should not be under the Assam Government: it should be directly under the Central Government so that this sort of inefficiency will not be there. I do not say that it should be kept separate from Assam. That also will depend on the wishes of the people living in the Naga areas. No doubt we have a very good Government. But it should be, for the time being, kept under the Central Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the situation in the Naga Hills area in Assam be taken into consideration."

I find that the number of Members have increased and now I have got twelve names here. Hon. Members shall realise that it will not be possible to accommodate every one of them. Any Member who is called upon to speak must realise that he cannot take very much time. He must condense his remarks so far as is possible for him.

**Shri Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I suggest that the debate may be extended by one hour tomorrow. We will require more time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the House is prepared to sit half an hour longer, then we can continue, but not otherwise. It will not be possible to extend it tomorrow. We ought to conclude it today.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): Tomorrow we are likely to save some time from other Bills because we have fixed ten hours for the third reading. But it will not take more than a day at the maximum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would have no objection if the House wants to sit longer. I am here till seven o'clock, if the House wants. But it would be difficult to extend it tomorrow. There might be other business. So, if the hon. Members are prepared to sit longer today we can sit.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the debate proceed. We will see.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I would like to know whether we have to catch your eye or send chits.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both can help equally. The ultimate decision is to be taken when my eye is caught. Certainly the chits that I receive are also a guide.

Shri Rishang Keishing.

**Shri Rishang Keishing** (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): It is extremely regrettable that the Naga problem has been brought for discussion so late and only after so much harm has been done to national life and blood. Whatever is happening in that closed stretch of the north-eastern border of India can be well described as a miniature war confined within the land inhabited by the great and colourful Nagas of which India can always speak with dignity and pride.

The Naga problem has been gradually, through a series of errors, developed into a Gordian knot, and therefore we must cast a sober reflection over the genesis of the whole trouble. The hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India have been dealing with this affair from a position of strength, if I may say so, and in dealing thus, they have never perhaps taken rightly into account the analysis of the past history of these people.

There was a real chance of winning over the goodwill of these people immediately after the independence of the country. There was, in fact, an agreement arrived at between the late Governor of Assam, Sir Akbar Hydari, and the late Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Gopinath Bardoloi on the one hand and the representatives of the Naga National Council on the other. That agreement was signed on the 22nd June, 1948, but that was not honoured by the Government. Had that agreement been respected and brought into force by the Government of India I am sure we should not be witnessing all this orgy of violence that has been unleashed on the citizens of that part of India. We can say that the dishonouring of the agreement by the Government was the initiation of a series of psychological and diplomatic tussles which followed in the wake.

After this agreement was dishonoured, the Nagas under the leadership of Shri Phizo kept up their emphasis on the demand of complete independence. There were occasions when Shri Phizo had meetings with the Prime Minister and the present Chief Minister of Assam, but I am sorry to say that the parties did not try to understand each other's mind and the atmosphere was soon vitiated and tempers were lost. I wish that the Prime Minister had displayed here the same amount of patience and psychological insight for which he is famous in the field of international diplomacy.

However, there was one more chance for rapprochement and that was when the Prime Minister visited Kohima in the early part of 1953 when as many as 15,000 people collected to present their viewpoint before him and then to listen to him. But the entire situation was mishandled by the local authorities and it was a sad day when they refused to allow the Nagas to present their representation to the Prime Minister. These people are very sensitive to the question of their prestige and they thought when the Prime Minister was not ready to listen to them, why should they listen to him. And they walked out from the meeting *en bloc*.

I would quote in this connection a letter which was sent to me by the late Shri Sakrie, the then General Secretary of the Naga National Council, for whom the hon. Home Minister has regard as is shown by the way he has referred to him during the course of his statement in this House. He wrote to me on the 8th April, 1953 immediately after the visit of the Prime Minister to Kohima. I quote some portions of his letter:

> "Dear Rishang,
>
> We want your help and we know you will give it. I write in connection with the recent visit to Kohima of the Prime Minister. The visit was an utter failure. We regret it sincerely. Our visit to Delhi to wait on him is always made so difficult that we heartily welcomed his visit. We welcomed it because we felt we would get the opportunity to have a heart-to-heart discussion on all outstanding questions between the Nagas and India. That opportunity came and went like a mirage."

Referring to the walk-out, he wrote:

> "The Nagas walked away because the Nagas wanted to speak to him and give him also their written thought. They were prepared to listen to him if he was prepared to listen to them."

He further mentioned that their honour and self-respect had been challenged. He wrote:

> "Because of the walk-out, some 80 of us are to be arrested. We are being charged under sections 143 and 427 of the I.P.C. Please do something."

This is what Shri Sakrie had written to me.

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

The least that this letter shows is that among the Nagas there was a spirit of peaceful negotiation, but this spirit was never recognised. It was after this sad occurrence that the Assam Government took police measures and repressions started. The police indulged in ravaging houses and destroying crops and there were cases of raping as well. It is important to remember that in spite of all these provocations, there was no organised violence on the part of the Nagas till the middle of 1955. The movement was non-violent and peaceful, and yet persistent, up to the middle of 1955. During that period, repeated attempts were made by the Naga National Council to have discussions with the Government of India and especially the Prime Minister, but I am sorry to say that the Government of India always put some condition before the meeting could be acceptable to them. I have always felt that the demand for complete independence by the Nagas was not at all feasible, but I have also been feeling that Government should not have been reluctant to start non-committal talks and discussions with the Nagas in order to iron out the differences.

The logical conclusion of the Government's intransigence was a violent reaction on the part of the Nagas followed by military operation in this cursed land where today thousands of men, women and children have been forced to starve in jungles and to lead a wretched life under the shadow of hunger and epidemic, where most of the homesteads in the villages have been burnt to ashes, mainly by our Army, who put to flames more than 30 villages out of the 54 villages in the Makokchung sub-division alone, and also destroyed more than 60 per cent of the villages in other areas.

An orgy of gruesome murders and ruthless oppression has been let loose, and neither Government nor the hostile Nagas appeared to be in any way milder in their enthusiasm to destroy. Till the end of last month, the military alone have been responsible for killing as many as 371 hostile Nagas. This figure does not include the innocent citizens and loyal Nagas like Dr. Haralu, a gentleman over 75 years of age, who was hunted in the streets of Kohima and shot down by our Army. The number of loyal Nagas who were killed by our military is surely more than the aforesaid figure. Besides, more than 500 Nagas are in jail, and this number includes children and students of ages ranging between 1 and 13.

The Army men have shown an utter disregard for the sentiments of the local Nagas, for, they have tried to terrify them by carrying the naked corpses of the Nagas killed by them, bound hand and foot to bamboo poles. Compare this practice with the murder of Mr. Sakrie by the hostile Nagas. They did, not only this, but the dead bodies of the Nagas who were killed by the Army were burnt, in spite of the fact that Nagas never burn their dead bodies. Are these the ways in which a civilised Government would behave? Have Government in any sense done less than the Nagas? Who can boast of an untarnished record? Who can dare fling the first stone and assert that they are not sinners? I ask this of the hostile Nagas as well as of this Government.

Even if it is presumed that the Army is there to give protection to the peaceful and law-abiding citizens, it has failed to do that, for, it could take no action when a convoy of passengers bound for Imphal, on the advice of the military and police authorities was attacked—an incident, to which my hon. friend has already referred—and looted them just 2½ miles from Kohima, and again, when the headquarters of the military operations at Kohima was occupied and looted for about a week, during the month of June. The military happened to be entirely helpless to provide the protection to the peaceful Nagas, to which they had committed themselves. Under such conditions, what regard can be for Government's pronouncement that those who surrender would be protected?

As a matter of fact, the entire issue has been so much entangled that no amount of administrative and military action can solve it. It may be that the rebel Nagas will have to admit defeat, very soon, at the hands of the far superior military strength of the Army. But that does not solve the problem. But those who know the mind of Nagas will tell you that the spirit of revenge for all the killings that are going on will persist for generations. That shows that the problem will not be solved, even though they may be defeated. I want to make it clear to all concerned that this problem is not an administrative problem. It is a wholly political problem, and it must be viewed in that perspective.

Time and again, I have tried to bring home to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that no consideration of prestige should come in the way of making sincere efforts to solve this problem. I have come to the conclusion that Government have been fundamentally in the wrong, and that it is necessary that Government must change their policy now. They must forthwith stop relying on military operations or the use of third-grade tactics, for in that way, they will not be able to break the hold of the Naga National Council or of Mr. Phizo. Of course, they may succeed in annihilating the entire Naga habitation in this troubled area.

In all earnestness and seriousness, I wish to make the following eight suggestions for your consideration, which will enable you to solve this problem. These suggestions include those which I have had occasion to emphasise on the floor of this House earlier. My first suggestion is that there should be an immediate declaration of general amnesty. Secondly, there should be a conference with the representatives of the Naga National Council as well as those of the other Naga organisations. Thirdly, the basis of the conference talks should centre round the immediate formation of a separate administrative unit comprising the Naga Hills, Tuensang division, and the Tirap Frontier region. Fourthly, there should be a restoration, to the new unit, of all lands taken away from any of the Naga areas mentioned above. Fifthly, the framework of the new administrative unit, should, for the present, be on the pattern of that in Manipur and Tripura. Sixthly, on the lapse of a certain agreed period, the people of the newly created unit should decide the pattern of administration, within the orbit of the Indian Constitution. My seventh suggestion is that a parliamentary delegation should visit the disturbed areas, as early as possible, to restore goodwill and confidence. I wrote as far back as August 1953, to the Prime Minister, to this effect, but my request was turned down by the Prime Minister.

My last suggestion is that in future, Manipur, Tripura, Assam and the new Naga unit, may come together in some regional organisation; if they wish to come together, and steps may be taken to arrange for that.

I have counselled general amnesty, because, without general amnesty, no talk can take place. A restricted amnesty has been offered already. But that will not bring to us the men, about whom there is no doubt that they command the respect of the general people, that is, Mr. Phizo and his colleagues. With restricted amnesty, we would not be able to bring them round. If we wish to let the rule of sense prevail, we must take the initiative by creating an atmosphere of goodwill and by offering to talk with those whom Government have always been considering as enemies of peace, but whom, on the other hand, the Nagas have been considering as the heroes of their land.

[Shri Rishang Keishing.]

I would say that we must talk to the Naga National Council. We must talk to Mr. Phizo, because, whatever Government might think about them, and whatever might have been their errors and omissions in their approach to the problem, these persons are still the men whose voice is heard, and who have an unchallengeable following.

I would like to remind the House that already certain associates of the late Mr. Sakrie and *ex*-members of the Naga National Council have recommended a basis for settlement. That must also be studied. I am sure that once the question of prestige is set aside, general amnesty declared, and military operations stopped and the suggested conference called, we can start our negotiations for peace and settlement. I hope that when such an atmosphere is created, even the extremists among the Nagas will allow reason to prevail. Let us think of the miseries of the Nagas today, and let us change our mood from one of mere destruction to that of construction. Let Government give serious thought and take immediate action to build the villages which have been destroyed, to bring back the starving families from the jungle, to give them food, to rehabilitate them and to start schools for them. Let Government act expeditiously to mitigate the sufferings of these brave yet ill-fated citizens of India.

We are civilised, and we are taking a prominent part in applying the principle of peaceful negotiations to distant lands, but now, let us apply this very principle ourselves in our own land.

5 P.M.

I would make a similar appeal to the Nagas and to their leaders. I would ask them to give at this stage a dispassionate consideration to their problems, because the continuation of hostilities means the ruin of innocent citizens. And once the people are destroyed, who will remain there to reap the fruits of the settlement? I am sure that the people of India, the common citizens of this country, will stand truly with them if they give up violence and their demand for independence and if they decide to settle their problems with peace, goodwill and confidence.

**Shrimati Khongmen** (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no one in this august House perhaps who is more sorry than I am at what has been happening for the last few months in the Naga Hills. This is first of all because the Nagas are a tribal people, like myself and in whose welfare I am as much interested as in my own. Secondly, because they are fellow-citizens of India whom the hon. Home Minister has rightly pointed out that they are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood.

Even since the hostilities began in this area, I have been greatly distressed by the violence adopted by a section of the leaders of this area, for whom I have great respect, because many of them are personally known to me, including Mr. Zapu Phizo himself who is a friend and contemporary of mine. I have in my personal capacity as well as in the capacity of Vice President of the Tribal Association, tried to intercede and beg of him and his friends to give up this fruitless demand for complete independence. But I am greatly disappointed. I deeply regret that they did not take such a request worthy of their consideration.

Today I again take this opportunity of appealing to him and to the other leaders who are carrying on this agitation to give it up. I may assure them that in my experience, the tribal people of India are fully safe in the hands of the Government of India, and we should feel happy in laying our destiny in the hands of India. I would instead invite them to experiment with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule which give the measure of autonomy which we desire, consistent with Indian citizenship. In any case, I would request them with all the earnestness at my command to give up violence, the continuance of which is bound to result in great sorrow and suffering to the Naga people themselves. I would hope that the Naga leaders would make a declaration without delay for a direct negotiated settlement with the Government of India. I hope if such an approach is made on behalf of the Naga people, the Government of India in its usual kindness would readily respond so that a settlement honourable to all may be arrived at.

I would like to touch upon only one point more. I would like to say that the allegation made by my hon. friend who initiated the discussion, against the Government of Assam is incorrect. The Government of Assam had been exploring all possible ways for persuading the Nagas to give up their attitude and to co-operate with that Government in carrying out all development work in the tribal area. The Chief Minister of Assam himself made an effort to persuade Phizo to give up violence, and Phizo himself issued a statement denying violence.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I do not know whether I can congratulate this House on having an opportunity to discuss this very, very delicate problem. I am not here to condemn any Government, to condemn the shortcomings of our armed forces who have been put there to do their job as they have been told, or to praise them.

Nearly ten years ago, I was instrumental in bringing the Leader of this House into touch with Phizo. The Leader of this House had been to Assam. When he was in Assam, Phizo tried to see him. But the authorities then there would not let Phizo get near him. Then when the Leader of this House reached Calcutta, naturally it was more difficult for Phizo to get near him.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I say that I met him three times?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** That is after that. I was instrumental in making my hon. friend meet him for the first time. I am talking of what happened nearly ten years ago; I am not talking of what has happened in between. If my hon. friend will have a little patience, he will realise that I want to assist in trying to find a solution for this most unfortunate problem.

Then Phizo was in Delhi. Here also he had great difficulty in getting anywhere near the Prime Minister of India. It was only by accident that I came across him. And then it was a happy occasion when the Prime Minister of India, at my very, very, very humble request, agreed to receive him. I took him to the Prime Minister's house. After that, I took him also to General Cariappa's residence. After that for a while, Phizo assured me, he would withdraw this agitation. I am acquainting the House with the early stages of this very unhappy situation. I mention this only to indicate that this is only a human problem. It is a question of somebody getting upset because somebody else would not receive him or could not receive him, through no fault of his own. He just could not get near. People would not permit him to get near. This is the way things had happened. Sir, we have to assess the imponderables of Adivasi culture, whether we are dealing with the Nagas or whether we are dealing with Manbhum or anything else. We cannot measure these problems by the same common yardstick.

I would first like to address myself to Phizo and his colleagues. If they think that I or anyone else in this House or outside this House will have any sympathy for them if they want to get away from India, they are sadly mistaken. They will not get one ounce of support from me—I do not know about other people who have been their friends, acquaintances and the like—but from me, they will not get any support. If my words can reach them, let my words reach them. No support from me if they want to be separated from this great country,

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

the Union of India. And, let them remember there are only a few lakhs of Nagas; but there are millions of Adivasis in India and they also have problems. Only last week we had problems and we know how those problems were handled. But we have faith in humanity. One day or the other, I will see that my honourable friends over there do see with me, feel like me and try to do things as I would have them do. But, if Phizo thinks that just because, for a moment, he may have arms left there, Allied arms, Japanese arms or any other arms, if he thinks he can fight us, well, that will be futile. So, I appeal to my friends in the Naga Hills to realise that there are millions more with them if only they will make up their minds once and for all that they are with India.

Now a suggestion has been made by my hon. friends that we should declare an amnesty. I really do not know whether that is the right thing. When trouble began we had two battalions. Somebody asked for much more and we have many more now. It would be pleaded here by my hon. friends over there, and they will say in the popular, western, strong man's language, we will 'larn' them. You will not 'larn' the Nagas. Let me tell you that. They are a brave people. You have to win them with your affection. Now, what is affection? Let each one of us ask ourselves that question. We have to win them with our affection. When I say that I do not mean that we should put up both our hands and say, 'we surrender'. We do nothing of that sort. India is a big country and it has the might and majesty of arms. But, let us give up certain things. Here is a problem which is essentially human. It is no good our saying that we will not go up to them unless they do this or that. Some hon. friend who preceded me said that we must send to them some missions. I do not know whether a mission of hon. Members of Parliament is the correct thing. I do not think Shri More would be very happy as a member of that particular mission (*Shri S. S. More*: Not at all); I do not think he would be any good for the matter of that. He may be the most wonderful man; he may be a good leader; but we have got to be very careful about it. It is essentially a human problem. I do think it is never too late to get at the natural leaders of the Nagas. It is no good our trying to say that Phizo is no longer their spokesman, no longer their leader. We would be living in a fool's paradise if we denounce what has been the natural organisation of the Naga people for decades and decades.

While I address myself to the Naga people, I address them only in one context and that is as citizens of the Indian Union; I am with them. If they have made up their minds that they do not want to be with us, I have no use for them and all my talking here is useless because burning villages and sending battalions after battalions is not going to help India. If they have made up their minds that they do not want to be with us, it is useless proceeding with matters. But, I believe, they are like all the rest of the tribals in India. They do want to be with us, this great country of India, with a very understanding man like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at the head of it. He has been to those tribal tracts again and again. I wish he revisited these particular areas. I know he is very busy. It requires strength of mind and he is the rightful man and not the officers there. He is the one and only man who can solve this problem. My speech is not by way of giving bouquets; it is by way of a simple suggestion. He can certainly get the Naga people to realise that this great country, with all its strength, with all its power is not out to perpetrate genocide there. If we have sent battalions there, it is not because we wanted to kill them or anything of that sort, but, in a mistaken way, we felt that it was the only way which could make the leaders climb down. We have failed in that and the next four months are going to be more months of failure, no matter how many battalions we send there. It is difficult country, the terrain is difficult and the whole psychological situation is not easy.

So, while I say that to them, I also feel for our administration. Obviously, no administration worth the name can knuckle down to the cry of threat that has been made out to our country. But still we are dealing with a group of people, a section of the Indian community that are very, very different from the vast majority of Indian citizens. That is the only excuse I have; I have no other excuse. We have to deal with them in a way different from the way we have to deal with people elsewhere who have been creating trouble or who have created trouble. The position is very, very difficult and I do think that the Leader of the House is the one person who can solve this problem. It is no good one speech being made either by the Minister of Defence saying that the Armed Forces behaved in an exemplary way, or, for the matter of that, the Home Minister telling us that it was a question of law and order. It is neither a matter of defence of the realm—I know they are border areas and trouble is spreading to the other areas, I know that—nor a question of law and order; it is essentially a human problem.

So, while I appeal to the Naga people and maybe to Phizo—I do not know whether he is alive or not—or his colleagues and other leaders, I do appeal to the administration to climb down a bit and not say, 'We will not talk to them unless they withdraw this and that', because if that is the case, this debate is useless. If the question is, 'We will raze things to the ground; we will raze this agitation to the ground, and then we will talk,' then, Sir, I humbly submit that our debate and our discussion and our suggestions are all futile. I think there is the human way. I do think there are ways and means whereby even standing here our hand of friendship and our desire to find a solution could reach them. And let it reach them without the police and the bayonets.

Only recently there has been a change even in the question of the Armed Forces. I would rather not talk about these things here. I would rather talk to the Leader of the House elsewhere. I think it is better that such things were not brought out openly on the floor of this House. I do feel that we must make up our minds whether, once and for all, we have given up this idea of diarchy or not. A great deal of the mischief, to my mind, has been due to the fact of diarchy in the matter of handling the situation. If the civil administration could not handle it, I think in this particular matter we should have committed the task to the armed forces to handle the situation. I do not mean diarchy in the sense of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms but of dual control, and that has been responsible for a good deal of the unfortunate things that have happened. I do feel that our armed forces have a better sense of discipline, they are not handicapped by the political considerations of civilians, and when they are given a job to do, trust them, they will do their job. They have done it everywhere else, and I do not see why they cannot do it in the Naga Hills. If the civil administration is competent to handle the situation, let the armed forces get out, let us not give them a bad name. But if the civil administration is incapable of handling the situation, I humbly suggest that the entire matter be handed over and I can assure you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that there will be less carnage there.

**Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha** (Sibsagar—North Lakhimpur): The whole trouble in the Naga Hills has arisen out of the demand for complete independence by the Nagas and so far it stands as an uncompromising demand. Although the Prime Minister of India, the State Government and certain non-official agencies tried to persuade the Naga National Council leaders to think of anything else than independence, to suggest some accept-

[Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha]

able improvement to the Constitution of India so far as the Sixth Schedule is concerned, the Naga National Council has not found it possible to leave the demand for complete independence. The police operation or the military operation or the outbreak of violence and all other unpleasant happenings are only offshoots which have arisen out of the demand for complete independence.

I had the honour of coming in contact with the Naga people and the Naga leaders. They are great people; there is greatness in them; they have sense of justice, they have strong commonsense and they are brave people. Therefore, I still entertain the hope that one day they will see the reasonableness in what this august Parliament thinks or the people of India think. They will be the people of whom we shall be very proud of. In spite of their demand for complete independence, however, I think our Government was always endeavouring to treat them as equal citizens. The difficulty started when violence broke out. This outbreak of violence really put the Government in a very difficult position. When the Government found that those who would not believe in the way of thinking of the rebels were killed, and when the police proved inadequate to cope with the situation, Government had no alternative but to take the help of the armed forces. I was really surprised when this violence broke out in the Naga Hills. Actually some friends from the Naga Hills who were here at that time were also surprised. I was more surprised because I know many Naga friends who really do not believe in violence. Since I had the occasion of meeting some of them in one of the jails, I claim to know their mind. They condemned violence and the border raids which have taken place. In spite of that, that violence has broken out is a fact, and the Government, as the authority responsible for law and order, have to bring the situation under control. Now it is the anxiety for all of us that the sooner the conditions are created for withdrawal of army and the violence stops the better it is for all the partners concerned. For that purpose, I suppose, the responsibility lies more on the rebels who have resorted to violence.

We have another responsibility also. Either willingly or unwillingly, a section of the Naga people co-operated and are co-operating with the Government and we have to be quite sure about their protection. For that purpose we have to make the best arrangements that could be possible. All these things have to be taken into consideration. Negotiations, of course, we want to have, but every time the negotiations break down on account of the demand for complete independence. So far as my information goes, when the representatives of the Naga National Council met the Prime Minister they put forth the same demand, and that is why the Prime Minister found it impossible to discuss on that basis. That is how the negotiations did not bear any fruit.

Unless the Naga leaders see some reason in what the Prime Minister has said from time to time—asking them to suggest if they have any proposal for improvement of the Constitution, more particularly the Sixth Schedule or respond to leaders like Shri Jaipal Singh and other friends, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by starting any negotiation. Still I hope that as soon as circumstances permit and law and order is restored in the Naga Hills, if any offer comes for negotiations, such an offer should be accepted and we should be prepared to start negotiations.

There may be omissions and commissions on the part of the Government—I mean the Central and the State Government. The problem itself is really a very difficult one and our officers who are deputed there are actually having a very hard time. They are working under great strain in that difficult terrain. Under all the adverse circumstances I am not going to believe that all that was done by officers and army was correct and ideal. There may be omissions and commissions on the part of our Government or its officers. But the main issue is what is our attitude towards the demand for complete independence? That is really the central point. Neither in this august Parliament nor outside, I do not find a single Indian in the whole of this vast country who considers the demand as reasonable and is prepared to concede it. Therefore the position is that on the one hand there is the uncompromising demand for complete independence and on the other hand our inability to accede to it. That is the crux of the whole problem. Under the circumstances I do not see how do we gain by putting the blame here or there. Nevertheless we have a responsibility; our responsibility is to win over the Nagas by reason, affection and actions, as stated by Shri Jaipal Singh, so that they will feel, if not today, tomorrow that we are really their well-wishers, we belong to the same country and we want to live with them together as equal partners. That is a great responsibility for the Government, no, not only of the Government, I think this responsibility lies more on the people of India.

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, the House has, during the last few months, shown grave and growing concern—and rightly so—over this problem—this human problem, psychological problem, political problem—on our Eastern frontier, where the situation has been deteriorating from day to day, and from week to week in recent months. It has tended to become a blind spot with our Government. Every time an approach was made, they say that unless the Nagas give up violence, unless they give up their terrorist methods, there will be no talks. May I ask the Government and the Prime Minister whether, as my friend Shri Rishang Keishing said, it was not the initial mishandling of this human problem by the Assam Government—may be by the Central Government too—that touched off this grave unrest? We have heard in this House that the policy of 'Assamisation', to put it briefly, pursued by the Assam Government was the main reason for the unrest and discontent in the Naga Hills area.

Late in the day, the Central Government adopted certain social and economic welfare measures which I, in my humble judgement, consider to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The Prime Minister has been telling the House that he, at any rate, has not looked upon it as a law and order problem; he has looked upon it as a psychological, human and political problem. But, in practice, what have we seen? As my friend, Shri Rishang Keishing, said and showed so very conclusively and clearly, it has been dealt with, in practice, as a military problem—not even as a law and order problem. The tale that has been unfolded here in very vivid language by him is a gruesome tale. Villages have been razed to the ground. Loyal Naga leaders like Dr. Haralu have been murdered in broad daylight. I put a question here in the House some days ago. I had a suspicion that the Government had half a mind to hush it up. The Home Minister's answer was that an enquiry was in progress. My information is that it happened in broad daylight, not at night, when the doctor was just coming out of his house, in his own garden. He has got two sons and, I believe, one daughter also in Government service. Such a loyal, an ultra-loyal, Naga, who had such connections with the machinery of the Government, is murdered in cold blood and after this act, Government hopes that there would be a better spirit prevailing among the hostile Nagas!

The Government subscribes to Panch Shila. Panch Shila has been advertised for export to countries from the USSR to the USA. Even the other day, the Prime Minister, speaking at Bhuj, I think, advised

[Shri Kamath]

the people of India to learn the ways of Panch Shila. May I, in all humility, appeal to him to teach a little Panch Shila to the police and the army also, before the situation in the whole country deteriorates? After having seen, with my own eyes, how the police ran amuck in Ahmedabad, and heard how they behaved in Patna last year and then, in Bombay, this year and lately in Hoshiarpur again, I am perfectly prepared to believe to the grave allegations made by my hon. friends from the Naga area—Shri Rishang Keishing and Shri Jogeswar Singh—against the army in action. Call it army action or police action; the result is the same.

The sands are running out. May I suggest to the Government to do this before it is too late? It is still not too late. Let it not be said of this Government in the very words used by, shall I say, these personages on the Treasury Benches, these very persons who adorn the Treasury Benches now, when they opposed the British Government, that the British Government acted too late and too little. Let it not be said of those who carry on the Government today that they are also following the same path of the British Government—too late and too little. The methods pursued in this case to deal with this problem —human, psychological and political problem—have been reminiscent and even redolent of the tactics and methods adopted by them. I am sorry, but I am constrained to say, that we are adopting the same methods that the British imperialists adopted here, and lately to deal with Mau Mau movement in Kenya and in Cyprus. Today, the British papers have told us, the morning papers say, that the British Government, even the British Imperialist Government, had appealed to the rebels in Cyprus to surrender their arms and create an atmosphere suitable and favourable for talks. Is it too much to ask our Government, which is not an imperialist or colonial Government, certainly a Panch Shila Government and which looks upon the Nagas as their own flesh, flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood,—is it too much to ask our Prime Minister and our Government to approach the Naga problem in a much more humane manner—to say the least—than the British imperialists? They are themselves approaching the Cypriot rebels today by appeals.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** (Shahbad South): Is it a colony?

**Shri Kamath:** My hon. friend mentions about colonies. I hope he does not regard the Naga Hills as our colony. I hope the Secretary to the Congress Legislature Party knows this.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Banaras Distt.-Central): He is saying that it is not a colony.

**Shri Kamath:** I would, therefore, very earnestly appeal to the Government and to the Prime Minister to think of other methods now, and not to think of this military approach. Let him approach in the old spirit with which he championed in the good old days of the freedom struggle the cause of Rani Guidallo of Assam. I suppose, I am not sure, she also belongs to the very tribe—the Naga tribe—whom we are trying to crush today. Let him revive that spirit and let him approach this Naga problem in the same spirit as when he championed the cause of the exiled and imprisoned Rani Guidallo of Assam against the tyranny of British Imperialism. Let him shed this wooden approach, this wooden barren outlook which he has condemned in his auto-biography,—like the approach of the old British bureaucracy and British Imperialism. This wooden approach, this military approach must go. The human approach must come. The political approach, the psychological approach must come. Let him put it in practice and not merely say that it is going to be our approach. Let not the old approach continue. The Home Minister, soon after his return from Shillong or Gauhati—I am doubtful if he went to the Naga Hills area, to the trouble spots—made a statement that unless they shed these violent methods, there could be no talks with them. The British Government used to say the same thing in the old days. But ultimately, the British Government, even before the leaders who adorn the Treasury Benches today gave up their methods of 1942, came to terms and talks, and Lord Wavell invited them before they had openly denounced or relanted their methods. And, in the end, I would appeal to the Government to declare an amnesty, as was just said by my friend Shri Rishang Keishing, a general amnesty in the Naga Hills area. I would also appeal to the Naga rebels to surrender their arms. It should be a simultaneous affair and not one following the other, simultaneous as far as possible, so as to create an atmosphere favourable for talks on a human plane. Let this House also make it clear, Sir, that this House does not subscribe to the demand of the Nagas for a separate independent State. I hope, if these steps are taken, if this military approach is abandoned and a human approach is taken up and followed, it will yield lasting fruits in the Naga Hills area and we will win over the Nagas as friends of India and not the hostiles which they are today.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, discussion on the Naga problem, though belated, is a very important one. We are given an opportunity to give expression to our opinion on the problem which has created much furore in our political atmosphere.

My friends who spoke before have dealt at length about the conditions there, the atrocities of the military and also how violent methods are being indulged in by a section of the Naga people Sir, we have got to realise the peculiar problem of this area which is in the borders of India. As Shri Jaipal Singh has said, the people of this area differ largely from a great percentage of the Indian people. But they are a part of India though a section of them might be propagating for a long time for an independent State to which, as my friend Shri Kamath has said, no section of the House subscribes. Have we tried, especially the Government who are in charge of the administration, to understand the problem, instead of replying to their demand for an independent State with all sorts of military pressures and oppression, examples of which were given in detail by Shri Rishang Keishing? When the Government saw a section of the people of that area indulging in violence, they were misguided. Have they tried to understand whether the entire people in the Naga Hills have subscribed to that demand and the acts of violence to get that demand? Why did not our Government, instead of sending a military man like Shri Kochir—whose qualification, I am told, is that he is in the relation of a very important Army Chief of staff—to deal with the whole problem, which, as my friends have said, is a human problem, try to understand the problem? They are demanding for a separate State. Have you tried to understand why this demand is made when no part of India, after the freedom movement and after we have become independent, is demanding for a separate State? It may be because, as my friends have said, the Naga people are not satisfied with the constitutional provision that is embodied in the Sixth Schedule, or possibly, with the way in which the staff of the Assam administration are behaving.

As I said, Sir, their problem is a peculiar one. What we wish is that our Government should negotiate with these people instead of terrorising them. Instead of standing on prestige and saying that unless they give up their arms and stop the acts of violence there is no question of any negotiation, they must try direct

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negotiations. The hon. Home Minister flew from here, I am told, to Shillong or Gauhati, the seat of the Assam Government, but he never tried to contact the people or go to the real spot where there has been so much trouble, as has already been pointed out, and where there has been a big movement among a section of the people who forms part of India. Therefore, we would urge our Government not to stand on prestige but to open direct negotiations with these people. There may be a small section who even today may be demanding a separate State. But I am sure, if the Government go forward and tell these Naga people, who have a peculiar problem of their own, that they are going to constitute it as an autonomous region with much more powers than provided under the Sixth Schedule, they will agree. It may be, as has been already suggested, made as one of the Part C States provided in the Constitution with much more autonomous powers. I am not going to suggest as to what it should be. What I am saying is that the Government should not stand on prestige but they should open direct negotiations.

We are very often told that people from outside are drafted to work in the administration of that area, when among the Naga people themselves there are people qualified enough. They are not taken into the administration of that particular area, because the Assam Government—whoever may be in charge of the administration—do not have confidence in those people. Do you mean to say that the peculiar problems of the area cannot be dealt with by the sons of the soil, when there are capable boys available who are qualified enough to work? I think our Government should not take the attitude which the Britishers usually took in dealing with the tribal people in NWFP and use bullets and police oppression.

I would, therefore, once again urge upon the Government not to stand on prestige but start direct negotiation with a view to settling the problem. They naturally do not want an independent area. They are only trying to take the administrative unit with much more autonomous powers. Our friends opposite have been proclaiming our philosophy, forgiveness, tolerance and good living with other of having opposite views. But why today, because a small section—3 lakhs—of the people who are misguided, who have peculiar problems of their own, who are racially somewhat different from a great majority of the Indian people, are indulging in acts of violence for obtaining their demand, you are using force against them? If you take this military attitude and take military action, the tendency of separatism will grow. You should not stand on prestige. You should start direct negotiations. Ask them to surrender their arms and immediately declare a general amnesty as my friends have already suggested. Explore all possible measures so that this problem in the Naga Hills can be permanently tackled and solved, so that they may form a part of Free India and take their due share in the developing Free India, which all of us wish to develop.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have welcomed this debate in this House on the situation in the Naga Hills; not that that situation from a military point of view is a very grave one but because it is essentially the kind of problem in which the House and Parliament should take interest.

Now, it has been repeated many times that this should be treated as a human problem; some hon. Members have said: as a political problem and not as a military problem. Well, if we had treated it as a military problem only, probably, the results should have been quite different. It is because we have not treated it as a purely military problem, it is because we have issued all kinds of instructions, restrictions, limitations and inhibitions to our Army and to the others not to treat it as a military problem that from the military point of view progress is not being as fast as it should have been. I believe that if we had treated it in a military way and did not succeed in winning the goodwill and co-operation of the Nagas, we would have failed utterly. There can, and there should be no thought that you can deal with a problem like this, or that you should deal with it, in the sense of merely by force of arms suppressing the people. That is not our attitude.

I should like this House to remember that they should look at this in the larger context of our general policy in these areas, not only in the Naga Hills but in the NEFA area and roundabout areas. Many of these areas, for the first time, were brought under some kind of administration during the last six, seven or eight years. Vast areas have been brought under some kind of administration. I do submit to this House that they will probably not find a parallel of this kind of administrative system spreading out so peacefully and with very few incidents. Why was that so? Because we have issued strict injunctions and directions, saying that we have to win over the people and that we have to seek their co-operation. We have to build, whatever we do, on their goodwill. There have been incidents, but very, very few.

There has been one major incident which, the House might remember, was a little over three years ago. In Auchinmore, in the NEFA area, in October, 1953, an officer of ours, with a number of troops, was going there, not to shoot or kill but for normal patrol work and inspection work. They were suddenly attacked, most unsuspectingly. The poor person was making a cup of tea in his camp, and the others were putting up tents. What was the result? 70 persons were killed—40 porters and 30 army personnel. It is a large number. This kind of thing naturally and normally produces strong reactions in a Government. But I doubt if any Government in the wide world would have dealt with the situation in the way we did. I must say that when we first heard of this incident, it made us rather angry. It made our army, naturally, a little angry. It was not just fighting, but it was sheer cold-blooded murder—people coming and suddenly surrounding peaceful people who were sitting down, and killing them in large numbers. Yet, immediately, we recovered from the first shock and surprise and anger, and naturally we took steps to send our forces there. But we told our forces that they must realise who those people are. It is no good going about killing them and burning their villages. Some hon. Member suggested that the normal thing in British times was to go and burn the villages. Of course, bombing does not kill anybody there because they are not living in concentrated quarters. So, it was said that you can simply burn their villages. But we said, 'No.' The place was very much interior and it was very difficult to reach the areas. It was not plain. We refrained from doing that. We took enormous trouble and after weeks of trail, some of our forces got there. It took us months and months to deal with the situation. We did deal with it and we dealt with it essentially in a peaceful way and ultimately we captured the people who were supposed to be guilty, but we handed them over to the tribal councils to judge.

I mentioned this incident of nearly three years ago to show how we have approached these matters. This particular incident has nothing to do with the Nagas as such. I am merely saying that we issue instructions to the forces, to the civilian officers and to our army, to deal with the situation in a peaceful way.

Last year, there was some trouble in the Tuensang area which is largely a Naga area. Now, it is all very well for the hon. Members—Shri K. K. Basu and Shri Kamath—to say, "You must deal with it in a human

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way. Why do you send the army?" But then, what exactly is to be done when other people start killing? Do we send them messages of goodwill, or do we try to stop the killing? We got messages from the population of that area, asking for help. We got messages from the villagers and we got messages from the Government employees, teachers and others, saying "Protect us". What are we to do? Should we not give them protection? This happened in the Tuensang area. We had to send some of our forces with some rifles and the rest, quietly, without much fuss. Of course, it was easy enough to treat or deal with it differently, by military action or by the army. But we proceeded rather slowly, because we had the object of winning them over and not merely crushing them. Of course, we had to shoot some because they shot at us, but that is a different matter. So, the Tuensang problem was solved within a few months without too much fuss.

Now, when fighting was taking place in the Tuensang area, the Naga Hills were relatively quiet. That is, there was no major incident or acts of violence. There might have been some smaller incidents. At that time, Phizo had come to see the Governor and the Chief Minister of Assam. Actually, he issued statements, more or less mentioning his adherence to non-violence. But we found that while he said so and actually issued notices, he was actually organising for violence, at the same time. There is no doubt about it. It is absolutely true. He was encouraging the people and telling them that "I am doing this. It is a trick, just to give you greater chance to go ahead. Let us play this game here, and you carry on your activities there". This was the kind of thing they practised.

Now, I should like the hon. Members to have some idea of who the Nagas are. I should first like to say that the Nagas, correctly speaking, are not what might be called a tribe or one group of tribes closely tied to each other. I do not know when the word 'Naga' came to be used. I have an idea that it is a British word, that is, in the British times, that word was used. It may or may not be correct—I am not sure. But their tribes are named differently—Acama, Ao and Angami. These are the names of major tribes. They do not call each other as Nagas. This is a word which you and I may use or the Britishers used. Perhaps, it was used rather in some kind of derision, because Naga means naked. It is quite likely that the Britishers used that word. But the biggest tribes are the Acama, Ao and Angami. If you go to this area, you will find that there is no common language, a common Naga language. Every few miles, over half a dozen villages, the language changes, or the dialect changes. You can hardly meet with one common language over a distant place, except in a broken kind of way.

Among the Nagas, of course there were, or there used to be, some tribes which might be called the dominant tribes, who are, militarily, stronger or tougher than others. The tribes which dominated the others received some tributes from the other tribes. So, there is a certain element of domination over the other tribes. There were some stronger tribes who claimed tributes, in the past, and if they did not get tributes, they took stronger action and stronger measures against the other tribes and forced them to pay tribute. This has been the position there. Then, our administration spread through in those areas.

Some figures about the Nagas might interest the hon. Members. I shall of course use the word 'Naga' as a generic term, because we are using this word in the records. The population at present all over the areas—not the Naga area alone—is a little over half a million. In the Naga Hills District, it is a little over two lakhs. In the Tuensang frontier division also, the population is slightly over two lakhs. In the Tirap frontier division, it is 50,000 and in the Manipur State, it is 80,000. So, the total is a little over 500,000, which is spread out. In the Naga Hills itself, it is a little over two lakhs.

6 P.M.

Now, I confess that I heard about Nagas as such about 20 or 25 years ago, and I was rather attracted by what I had heard. Then came the case of that lady to which reference was made by Mr. Kamath—Rani Guidallo—who, parenthetically, after suffering a long period of imprisonment, was released many years ago; and, I am glad to say that proper arrangements were made for her to live in the house built for her—she built it herself and we gave her help—and we made as much reparation as we could for the misdeeds of the previous Government. Although I became interested, I did not know much about the Nagas then.

Mr. Jaipal Singh mentioned the sending of those people to see me. Ever since then I have come into contact with them on a number of occasions. Mr. Phizo and a number of his colleagues met me here; they met me twice. There was one occasion to which reference has been made by Mr. Keishing; he said something about an incident at Kohima, where, according to him, the Nagas came and were prevented from giving me an address, and therefore they became angry and walked away. The facts are not quite that. The facts are, I went to Kohima; to begin with, it was not a normal visit to Kohima. The Prime Minister of Burma had come over; flying across the frontier, he met me at Manipur, I think, and we were going to Burma a day or two later. I thought I might utilise that opportunity to go to Kohima. We went to Kohima and we relaxed. I suggested to the authorities there that some kind of a welcome might be given to the Burmese Prime Minister. He was our guest and the people gathered to say a few words. So, it was not a normal occasion on which I go there. What I found later was that the Nagas there wanted to read out an address to me. The Deputy Commissioner told them, "You can hand it over to the Prime Minister afterwards; I cannot allow your reading it out to him at a meeting when the Prime Minister of Burma and others had come", so that, it is not correct to say that I refused to take the address. As a matter of fact, at Kohima on a previous occasion, a year before or so, I had actually met the Naga leader—Mr. Phizo was not there—discussed the matter with them and taken a long document from them just a year before. So, it is not true to say that I refused or even the Deputy Commissioner came in the way of the address being given to me. But, he did come in the way of that being read at the meeting. I did not know it at that time; I knew only later. Then, when U Nu and I arrived at the meeting place, these Nagas who were present, about a hundred or may be a thousand, got up and walked away. I was very distressed at this, not because of me, but here I had taken the Prime Minister of Burma, an honoured guest of ours, and for him to be treated so discourteously hurt me very much.

Now, much has been said. Mr. Basu talked about the atrocities of the military and Mr. Kamath about Cypriots and Kenyans. I do not know what justification they have for using this language; or, it was merely a phrase they are used to without much significance, I do not know. Then, Mr. Keishing referred to the burning of villages and shooting down of people. Obviously, in military operations and the rest, I cannot get up here and say that everything that is being done was as if we were sitting in a drawing room and that everything that was done can be justified completely. Sometimes mistakes are made. Sometimes apart from mistakes, wrong things are done by individuals. That is a different matter. I do submit that mistakes have been made and one of the most

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regrettable mistakes which distressed us exceedingly has been in connection with the killing of Dr. Haralu. Apart from this, his sons, as the hon. Member said, are important officers of ours—assistant political officers here—and his daughter is serving with me in the External Affairs Ministry. It came to me as a tremendous shock when I came back—I was not here then—and we took immediate action in regard to it. We are taking action; in fact, courts of enquiry etc. are carrying on the processes. Military processes, I believe, are fairly thorough, but they take a long time. Undoubtedly, we should punish those who are guilty.

**An Hon. Member:** Hear, hear.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not saying that wrong things are not being done there by individuals or groups, whether by civil authorities or by the military. But, I do wish to remove this impression that our army or anybody else there is just playing fast and loose with lives and with burning of villages and the rest. Apart from our instructions which are very strict, the General Officers-Commanding and others have been constantly issuing instructions. Now, it is true that many villages have been burnt there. Our information is that a far greater part of the burning is done by the Naga hostiles. They themselves do it; that is our difficulty. Mr. Jaipal Singh talks about more and more regiments or battalions to be sent there. It is true, but why do we send them? Principally, it is in order to protect the people who are being attacked. It is easy to attack; a group of 10, 20 or 30 persons can go about and attack any village. But it is very difficult to send a garrison to every village. So, it is attempts of protection more than anything that has led to our sending troops in the Naga Hills as well as in the places adjoining them. So, I do submit that slight errors have been committed; most regrettable mistakes have been made. But, the general conduct of our forces there has been certainly better than any other similar operation that I know. I do believe that Mr. Keishing is misled by reports he may receive, if I may say so, from Mr. Phizo's publicity department, because I get them too and they are the most fantastic tales one can imagine; completely it has no relation to truth at all. These things are not sent to him only, but sometimes, not frequently, they are sent abroad to foreign newspapers in America and elsewhere.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** I want to submit to the Prime Minister that I never received anything from Mr. Phizo regarding the figures which I have given. I hope normal situation will be restored and the Government, as it is a democratic Government. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He did not say that you were receiving it.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** He said that I might have received reports from Phizo's publicity department.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I said that Mr. Keishing must have been affected by news emanating from Phizo's publicity department. I got the news too and many other Members get it.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** The figures are unchallengeable.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Which figures?

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** Figures regarding the burning of the villages.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do submit there are three types of burnings. Firstly, the Naga hostiles deliberately burn, because, after all, the tribes look at it from their point of view. They cannot, and any such group cannot, subsist for long unless they get help from the villages, unless they get food, money, etc. from the villages, if not out of loyalty, at least out of something imposed by fear. The result is they go about collecting money and food.

Now in the Tuensang Division there are at least one hundred defence societies of local people, Nagas and others, formed for the protection of villages from hostile Nagas and when the hostile Nagas come local people fight them. We have given some arms to those local people. So also—I do not know the number—to some extent in the Naga Hills it becomes rather a civil conflict between Nagas and Nagas and our information is that sometimes villages are burnt in this process. The figure of Mr. Rishang Keishing may be correct, but I say that most of these villages have been burnt by the Naga hostiles themselves. Another way of burning is—after all they have only thatched roofs—when any kind of firing takes place between our forces and Naga forces, the firing itself sets fire to the villages. May be our firing sets fire to them. I believe that there were cases in the early days or some months back when, suspecting that some villages had been occupied by these hostiles our armed forces either directly burned them or their firing burnt them. But that has been completely stopped, so far as our instructions are concerned. Where there is firing of this kind it is very easy for thatched villages to catch fire. As my hon. colleague reminds me the Nagas fight, apart from guns, with arrows with burning heads. This is a thing which particularly sets fire to thatched roofs.

I do not for a moment say that there have not been mistakes made by the civil or the military, errors committed, regrettable errors committed; but both our approach to this problem and to a large extent in the carrying out of our directions by the army authorities have been rather remarkable for patience that is shown in the face of considerable provocation. I say provocation. Now any hon. Member can realise that it is very irritating to be sniped at, to get an arrow or gun shot suddenly while you are going along a road or passing through anywhere. Now it would be an easy enough problem to deal with armed forces, but the problem is of sniping, not everywhere, but at many places. This kind of thing is irritating. It makes an average soldier or civilian rather angry. Nevertheless, our instructions are: exercise patience, because we want to win over these people.

Even now in an increasing measure we are utilising the co-operation of the Nagas. Quite apart from Naga officials and others, there are some Naga people in our Assam Rifles, some Naga regiments in our army. I do not mean to say they have all been crowded up there; they are in various places. But our definite instructions are that they must seek the co-operation of the Nagas in every way and seek to make it clear to the hostiles and others that we have inevitably to meet them. We have to meet a person firing a gun at us with a gun.

I do not understand what Mr. Basu and Mr. Kamath meant when they suggested to us that we should treat it as a human problem—yes certainly—and withdraw our army. I really am astonished that any person should make that suggestion, which means handing over large numbers of people there who have relied upon us for their protection, just, well, for their liquidation.

**Shri Algu Rai Shastri** (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): That will be very callous.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: That will be an astonishing thing for anybody to do, whatever be the consequences. That obviously cannot be done.

So that, I submit that the broad approach that we have followed is very much on the lines of what several hon. Members have suggested. Apart from mistakes made here and there, we propose to continue to follow that approach.

The hon. Member—I think it was Mr. Rishang Keishing—referred to the agreement which was made by the Naga National Council with Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Bardoloi. Now I do not accept his statement that that agreement has not been honoured. I do not accept that. He re-

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peatedly said that it has been dishonoured. That agreement came up before the Constituent Assembly, or rather before the Special Committee of the Constituent Assembly. I was not in it. The whole of the Sixth Schedule attached to the Constitution was largely drawn up keeping that in view. It may be that the Sixth Schedule as a whole was not an exact reproduction of the agreement. I was not in that committee. I cannot speak with authority as to what happened there. But the whole object was to give autonomy to those areas and to allow them, or to help them to live according to their own ways.

Now it may be that one may say that the Sixth Schedule as it ultimately emerged did not go far enough, or was not satisfactory enough. I can understand that argument. Let us then consider the Sixth Schedule; let us amend it; or let us do what we like with it. It is up to Parliament to do whatever it likes.

Throughout this period this question has been raised. It has been raised off and on in the last eight or nine years. It is not something sudden that has happened now. As I said, on three occasions I met Mr. Phizo and at least once or maybe twice I have met other Naga leaders, that is to say the colleagues of Mr. Phizo. At least four times, or maybe five times, I have discussed this matter with them and pointed out to them that we are always prepared to consider any constructive proposal for amendment to the provision regarding these areas, but it is no good talking to me about independence. Certainly I have laid stress on that. It is no good talking to me about that. I consider it quite a fantastic idea for that little corner between China and Burma and India—a part of it is in Burma—being called an independent State.

Later it is true that when they wanted to see me certain conditions were attached. One of them was that I am not prepared to discuss independence. This was condition No. 1. The second was: you must give up violence. This was before this major violence and other things, when petty acts of violence were taking place. As a rule, I am prepared to meet anybody: does not matter whether we agree or whether we disagree. But I was told that after each interview that I had had, the people went back and stated in those areas that they were going on the road to independence, because they met the Prime Minister. They go over the heads of the local government and local officials and generally try to strengthen their position there by reference to the interview they had with me. Their decision with regard to independence certainly came in my way. If they exploit interviews like that with me, should I encourage them? Even then I told them: I should be glad to meet you provided you make it clear that you do not demand independence. That is the position after I had met them four or five times in various places in various ways. Otherwise, there will be no difficulty in meeting them.

In fact, apart from me, the Governor—and the Governor of Assam, as you know, is our Special Agent, Government of India's Agent in regard to N.E.F.A. and the problems of N.E.F.A. and the problems of Naga Hills, although different, nevertheless, have a certain similarity and so the Governor has been taking great interest in these matters—often met the Naga leaders. He had a meeting with Phizo. The Chief Minister, last year, met him too, more than once I think. So, there has been every attempt on our part to meet them or to try to explain to them or to win them over from violence and all that. I do not mean to say that the Assam Government's policy or our Government's policy or every step that we took was absolutely correct or happy. We made mistakes, naturally. These petty mistakes do occur. But the whole objective before us was to win their minds and hearts and not to terrify them or frighten them. It is true, as some hon. Member has said some time back about this policy—what is called Assamisation—perhaps it has been injudiciously pursued. But these are relatively minor things in this picture and the whole object was to deal with them directly, to establish conditions there which would lead to their progress and would allow them to lead their own lives without interference.

The one thing I was most anxious about was the establishment of basic schools there by their own people chiefly. As a matter of fact, a number of Naga boys had gone to Sabarmati to spend some years there and they go back as basic school teachers. We wanted them to establish schools there because I thought it would help them.

The second thing was the community projects. I thought these two things were more suited to that place and the Nagas themselves can work them with a little help from outside. Then there are the major schemes, of course, like communications, schools etc. So, this has been our approach.

I have not referred to the military aspect. There is not very much to refer in it. But I will just say this. Our instructions to our military continue to be what I have just stated—that they must treat it as a human problem; and military cannot deal with a political problem. That is for us and we are prepared to deal with it and we do consider it as a political problem and a human problem, much less a military problem.

Then, some hon. Members referred to general amnesty. Yes, certainly there is the amnesty. There is a proclamation of amnesty. I do not understand this demand for general amnesty which some hon. Member has made. I do not know what he means by saying this should occur simultaneously as if when there is a general amnesty automatically and spontaneously everybody surrenders.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We made the offer by saying......

**Shri Kamath:** We simultaneously appeal to the Government and to the rebels.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We should appeal to them.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Right at the beginning I have said that when amnesty was proclaimed there were some exceptions, exceptions I believe for persons who had committed murder or something. I have forgotten the phraseology: there were some exceptions......

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** Heinous offence.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Heinous offences or something. There is still that proposal for amnesty for whoever surrenders. Although the period expires from time to time, we extend it. In fact, there it is. So, there is no difficulty about it. We are not out to punish any individual or any group there. We want them to settle down because it is no pleasure for us to have to deal with this problem and certainly it is no pleasure to see the great majority of the people living there lead abnormal lives, for naturally they are afraid on the one side of Naga hostiles coming and making them pay up or otherwise extorting things from them and afraid on the other side of fighting that takes place roundabout or some accidents happening or their villages burning—all kinds of things happen and nobody likes this kind of thing. The sooner it is ended, the better.

Does any hon. Member expect Government to invite the leaders of the Naga National Council and treat them as the leaders of, well, a different State and have a treaty with them. What exactly is the meaning of that, I do not understand. We are prepared to talk to anybody but not about independence; that is the sole qualification. If they want to come, they can come. But if they do something in the wrong way, instead of discouraging them, should we encourage them? That is what we found in the past and that is our difficulty.

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It is not a question of prestige. The Government of India's prestige does not come in dealing with the poor countrymen of ours. The Government of India is too big a thing for its prestige to suffer in these small ways.

There is the question of our not taking a step which is misunderstood, misinterpreted and which is criticised by our own colleagues among the Nagas, all those who are co-operating with us. Surely, the House will not expect us to betray all those Nagas who, in spite of difficulties, have co-operated with our officials and our civilians, who have looked to us for help and protection. We wish in the future more and more to bring in this element of co-operation with the Nagas there.

Now, with regard to the political aspect, an hon. Member said that Tuensang Division of the Naga Hill District should be made into a separate political entity. I think he added Tirap frontier track too. These are political problems which we can very well consider. But we cannot consider them in this particular context because that will require a change in our Constitution, amendment etc. If necessary, we shall change the Constitution and I have no doubt that the House will agree to change it provided the right conditions exist and in this matter, naturally, we have to consult the Assam Government.

We cannot simply brush it aside because the main thing is the well-being of the people who live there. It does not matter whether you have one unit or two units. They should have a feeling that they can lead their own lives and they should have autonomy and they should be proud of being citizens of India.

Now, Mr. Jaipal Singh talked about diarchy, division of authority between the civilians and the military there. I do not know how far the present arrangements there have come in the way of efficient work. It was our desire not to go too far with the army. That led us to send our army in aid of the civilian power. It was easy enough to declare martial law or hand over the whole area to the military, but always we are thinking of not treating this as a purely military problem, the point that has been so much emphasised by hon. Members. So, we sent them in aid of the civil power. That is the present position. But, in effect, of course, the civil power functions in a very narrow way there; maybe in some centres it does, but in a very limited way. Naturally when the armed forces are functioning in the way they do and hostile elements are functioning, the civil power's activities are rather limited, but what the hon. Member Shri Jaipal Singh said is a matter worthy of consideration and we shall certainly consider it. I gather from my colleague the Home Minister that the chief function of the civil authorities there is really relief and rehabilitation. In fact, even the Army of course is doing that, and here I would say that the record of the Army and the civil authorities in regard to the building up of villages and giving relief is fairly creditable. It is an increasingly formidable record of help that they are giving.

**Shri Jaipal Singh**: The armed forces could do any job a hundred times better than the civil administration, whether it is rehabilitation, building villages or houses or whatever it is. They are much better and more competent to deal with the situation.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: That may be so. Is the hon. Member referring to this relief and rehabilitation or everything?

**Shri Jaipal Singh**: I am referring to everything in the light that the Naga situation is under discussion, not the whole of India. Anything I say relates to the Naga situation.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am inclined, if I may say so, to agree with the hon. Member that any kind of work of this type is likely to be handled much more efficiently by the Army than by the civil authority.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Hear, hear.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have no doubt in my mind.

**Shri S. S. More:** But will they do it in a human manner?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They will do it and they will do it in a humane manner too. I have no doubt about that and if I may say so, I was surprised to find that even in the field of the law the Court Martials of the Army are much more thorough than some of our civil courts.

**Shri S. S. More:** Have we suspended the Criminal Procedure Code everywhere?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** My colleague Dr. Katju, who is an eminent lawyer apart from being Defence Minister, tells me that he is surprised to find the high quality of the law in the Army.

**Shri S. S. More:** Now he has ceased to be a lawyer.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have no doubt about that particular piece of work but—there is a big 'but' about it—in the short run that is good, in the long run that is not good. In the long run giving these activities to the Army produces certain results which may not be good, but that is not the fault of the Army.

One thing more. A proposal was made to send a parliamentary commission there.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** With Shri More as the leader.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I must confess I do not quite understand what a parliamentary commission is going to do and where it is going to go. Wherever the commission goes, we will have to send a battalion round it to protect it, but I hope later a time may come when hon. Members of Parliament may be able to visit these areas.

**6-34 P.M.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the 24th August,* **1956.**

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 4085

A copy of the statement of the flood situation in Madras and Travancore-Cochin and the arrangements for obtaining up-to-date information on the flood situation was laid on the Table.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 4085-86

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill and Appropriation (No. 4) Bill were introduced.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 4087-4188

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, moved on the 22nd August, 1956 was continued. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the motion to pass the Bill, as amended was moved by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh). The discussion on the motion was not concluded.

MOTION *RE* SITUATION IN NAGA HILLS . . 4189-4242

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh moved that the situation in the Naga Hills be taken into consideration. After the discussion the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance replied to the Debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1956 ……

Consideration and passing of Appropriation (No. 3) and (No. 4) Bills, Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill, as reported by the Select Committee and consideration of State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill and Private Members' Bills.